

Dairy Goat *Journal*

MORE THAN A MAGAZINE—
It's an institution, a service



El Chivar's Elene, Johnston's Supreme Faye's Karol, Johnston's Supreme Wynken and Gold Crown Lady Rose, Toggenburg dairy herd at the 1951 San Fernando Valley Fair, owned by Ira Peel's Chevonshire Farms Goat Dairy, Puente, Calif. Mr. Peel and son-in-law, Ted Johnston, are holding the two does on the right.

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Health is a sum of money in the bank, which will support you, economically spent. But you spend foolishly and draw on the principal. This diminishes the income, and you draw the oftener and the larger drafts until you become bankrupt. Overeating, overworking, every imprudence is a draft on life which health cashes and charges at a thousand per cent interest. Every abuse of health hastens death!—F. G. WELCH, M. D.

Change—if any

"The more things are different the more they're the same." Inconsistent? Yet—one hundred and seventy-five years ago, plus a few weeks, General Washington and his men were enduring hardships at Valley Forge. Our fighting forces are today facing the same kind of hardships in far flung battlefields.

Progress? We have progressed, indeed, technically and materially. We kill today with tanks and atomic bombs instead of with ball and musket. But all the technical changes have changed nothing. Things are the same, with millions of dead and maimed during this 175 years to attest the fact!

It is time to turn away from the cruelty of militaristic force which has changed nothing, to the paths which have been so clearly pointed out for nearly 2000 years for those who would but pause, consider, look—and then follow. Interestingly enough, these paths are oft ignored as "impractical," or "idealistic" by those who succumb to propaganda or who may profit by strife and trouble—but to those who will search it is found that they have been proved by every test of absolute practicality and workability!

If you have doubts in your mind, recall the story of when Thoreau was jailed for refusing to pay his taxes as a political protest. Visiting Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson peered through the cell bars, and asked: "What are you doing in there?" And Thoreau replied: "What are you doing out there?" ... You may want "in," too.

An invitation

Each year a good many goat owners—and would-be goat owners—take vacation trips that bring them close to Columbia, Mo. And each year it is a pleasure to repeat the invitation to you who do so to stop by and "talk goat" at Dairy Goat Journal's office.

Hoof-trimming

Sitting beside a 250 lb. buck one evening, giving him a badly needed manicure, it was a reminder that almost universally the feet of the buck are about the most neglected item in goatkeeping. Take a look at your buck's hoofs the next time you go to the barn.

Laziness—or efficiency?

When one sees a nice milking machine installation in a goat dairy the first thought is that the owner is a fortunate person who is saving himself a lot of work in extracting the milk from the goats two or three times daily.

That advantage is important, but even more important is the fact that it is putting more dollars into the pocket of the operator by increas-

ing efficiency and lowering labor costs—and hence lowering production costs. Top that off with cleaner milk and healthier udders and one wonders why anyone with more than a very few milkers contents himself with the same milking process shown in the sculptures of ancient Egypt.

Welcome

It is with special pleasure that Dairy Goat Journal wishes to add its invitation to all members of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. to attend the annual meeting which will be held in Columbia, Mo., on Mon., Tues., and Wed., Oct. 19, 20 and 21, with the meetings being held with the Dairy Department of the College of Agriculture. The directors voted to accept the invitation of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce and of A. C. Ragedale, chairman of the Dairy Department, for this 1953 meeting.

Several preceding annual meetings have been held in Columbia, with especially outstanding programs furnished by the College of Agriculture implementing the programs provided from within the goat industry itself. This has resulted in large attendance, perhaps even more non-members than members of the association being present for these portions of the meeting.

Announcements of plans and programs will appear in coming issues of Dairy Goat Journal—but right now you are urged to circle these dates on your calendar to be certain they are reserved for you to attend this meeting.

Practical help

"Anticipate charity by preventing poverty; assist the reduced fellow-man, either by a considerable gift, or a sum of money, or by teaching him a trade, or by putting him in the way of business, so that he may earn an honest livelihood, and not be forced to the dreadful alternative of holding out his hand for charity. This is the highest step and the summit of charity's golden ladder."—Moses Ben Maimon.

That is the principle underlying the work of the Heifer Project in supplying goats and other livestock to the needy in many parts of the world—making it possible for people to help themselves.

Breed 1952 does

Science and experience have combined to prove quite conclusively that young does do much better when bred to freshen when 12 to 15 months of age—and that holding to as much as 2 years of age not only has no advantage, but does have some disadvantages with well-grown stock. You should have all your early 1952 does bred by now. They may well consti-

tute the backbone of your coming fall and winter milk supply. However, if your young does are not yet bred for any cause it is probably not yet too late to breed them for fall freshening.

Know your goats

The operation of tattooing a goat is so simple and easy that it seems everyone would have adopted it already. The equipment is so inexpensive that its cost should seldom be a deterrent—often local goat clubs buy such equipment cooperatively, also.

Tattooing has proved itself to be the one most practical method of identification of livestock, and with registered stock it becomes almost essential.

Let Uncle Sam know

It seems a good many goat owners are proud to christen their goat dairy or farm, but fail to tell the postoffice. It's a new name, without address, to the postal clerks. In these days of curtailed postal service such a letter is likely to be returned to the writer.

Recently we have had several instances where good, conscientious breeders have advertised under their herd name. But letters, by first class mail, so addressed were returned to us. We wonder just how many possible customers these advertisers have lost through their own failure to notify their local postoffice of the herd name and address.

Better check up with your postoffice and see if they have your address listed correctly.

Milk records

Again there has come a spurge—so far mild—of mudslinging at some of the progressive breeders who are keeping their herds on test for milk production. In some instances it has reached the point of developing actual propaganda against Advanced Registry goats and their offspring.

One such person endeavors to smear Advanced Registry goats by the claim that such goats are fed on the best alfalfa obtainable! Most of the other claims are about as ridiculous, for who would put a premium on feeding stock other than the best feed that can be obtained? The breeder who knowingly and deliberately would feed his stock second-rate feed should be out of business. Every owner should strive to feed the best feeds obtainable, whether the herds are on test or not. That is just sound business, and builds for stronger, more vigorous stock—and it does require strong, vigorous stock to make good milk records.

Get acquainted

Strangers are just friends you haven't met up with.



You Said It

Your comments, criticisms, suggestions are invited for this department of communications from Dairy Goat Journal readers—just make them short and to the point, with a limit of not more than 200 words.

Goats and rabbits

Here is a remarkable thing I noticed in our recent trip east: Of the 8 families of rabbit raisers with whom we stayed, 7 of them had herds of dairy goats also.

At the home of Glendon King, Shreveport, La., we were intrigued by the story of how Mrs. King had suffered for years with stomach ulcers on which all medication failed. Soon after acquiring dairy goats and domestic rabbits her suffering departed and she was "just like from factory come new." They attribute it to the unusual combination of goat milk and rabbit meat.—James Bannister, editor, National Rabbit Raiser, Bellflower, Calif.

Officials have discretion

For 25 years I was a dairy, food and drug commissioner. During that time I learned that as a law-enforcing official the general laws gave me the right to use my discretionary ability, and that it was not always necessary to follow the strict letter of the law.

Once, after being taken to task for doing this very thing, I consulted our Attorney General, who thereupon advised me that I did have a discretionary right, and that there is such a thing as leaning over too far backward in law enforcement.

Until a proper adverse opinion was cited me I'd be of the opinion that I had a right to say that goat milk is naturally homogenized, for that is just what is done during the goat's

process of milk making.—N. Strickland, N. Attleboro, Mass.

"Queer" goatkeepers

Goats are few and far between in this area and anyone who has goats is looked upon as a bit peculiar by most folks. Well, I may be peculiar, but in the interest of the dairy goat I must not give the impression it's because of our goats.

I really appreciate Dairy Goat Journal, especially since we're in the process of just beginning a small herd for our family milk supply. But I think I'd enjoy it even if I didn't have goats. Your constructive approach to human relations is right, I believe.—Dean L. Farringer, Fredericksburg, Ia.

Solution of the problem

I particularly like Dairy Goat Journal for presenting the truth about the position of war and peace today. I know there are thousands of Christians in our country who hold the same convictions. We should unite our efforts, for I personally believe our country's solution to the world problem is not greater armies of destruction, but a greater demonstration of Christian love toward our international friends.—D. Earl Heisey, Lancaster, Pa.

Back to goats

Having been raised with goats, I turned back to them about 3 years ago. Unfortunately, upon reading a few issues of Dairy Goat Journal I learned that the two "national" associations were still at each other's throats. I requested certain information from them and after waiting far too long for a reply learned that neither of them could serve any useful purpose in our proposed local association.

Perhaps you remember the two big rabbit associations came through a rough period and emerged with the one and only, now named the American Rabbit Breeder's Assn. Our Oklahoma State Rabbit Federation did the same thing; our own United States of America did the same thing. So I would like to plead with the two goat organizations to do likewise.

But back to my story: When I found the national groups could offer nothing, I decided that I didn't possess time and energy to devote to forming a local association that could not call upon the services of one mother organization. I could not conscientiously solicit members and refer them to our national associations

and say, "There it is, our rule and guide." I don't mean a local association can't operate without this help, for many do—but I just couldn't kindle enthusiasm over such a project as long as national issues are so embroiled.

I have no immediate suggestions other than for all concerned to get straight with their Creator and with goat breeders throughout the country who are crying for honest service and integrity of operation.—E. L. Mars, Oklahoma City, Okla.

It took 20 years

I am subscribing from an old copy of Dairy Goat Journal, dated August, 1932, which I have kept all these years waiting for the time I could keep goats. I have that farm now, and am contemplating goats as a source of income.—Frederik W. Maaloe, Manokin, Md.

Goat plans

I have never owned a goat, but I am soon moving to the Ozarks and will start with a buck and two does. I am determined to have the best, although I know it will cost me a good many hundred dollars—but in breeding stock the best foundation is none too good.

I plan to have bees, rabbits, a garden and a fish pond, grown on healthy land, to produce food for healthy people—and enjoy life a bit for some years on the sunny side of the usual retirement age of 65.—Asa W. Davis, Rockford, Ill.

Helps his veterinarian

We are sending a subscription to our veterinarian, a young man just starting practice. I feel the information will be beneficial to him.—Mrs. Harry Sell, Chesterfield, Ind.

Keep on working

Keep on working for peace, good will and freedom. They are coming as the result of the efforts of Hindu, Buddhist, Mohammedan and Jewish nations, led by India, and in spite of obstruction by the great Christian (?) nations, including the United States.—H. W. Truesdell, Blumont, Va.

Sure, they pay

We have 3 milking does which produce all the milk our family of 6 can use. We have also raised 3 calves on goat milk. Best of all, my mother weighed 98 lbs. 2 years ago when she came to live with us. Her health was extremely bad. Now she weighs 160 lbs. and can eat anything.—Mrs. E. J. Myers, Coatsville, Pa.

Goats are needed

I do wish we had some goats here within the mission, especially here on our farm. It is interdenominational and so should be approved; also it will be the support of some amputee and orphan work. It is also the one place in Korea where Americans can have supervision over the goats and where they might have a chance to develop a good herd.—Esther Laird, Methodist Mission, APO 971, Unit 2, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

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Dairy Goat Industry Since 1923

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If I Were Picking One

• By MRS. I. E. ETTIEN, Rogers, Ark.

IT HAS been many decades since we have been buyers of goats instead of sellers. Yet these years of selling stock have given proof to certain theories of selection. In the unexpected event that I should again be buying there are several points I would consider as essential in making a selection for myself.

The making of a high-producing doe begins, like that of a well-trained servant, several generations before she is born. Therefore, whether one wishes to select an animal merely from a utility standpoint or as the foundation of a breeding herd, it is important to know the facts about the goat's ancestry. This is the first step in selection, and the person who is willing to overlook this might just as well forget all the other points, too.

I want to know the goat's registration number—yes, even of a grade doe, for in its pedigree I can trace the likelihood of good production and strong vitality that it may inherit. I trace back carefully, checking both desirable and undesirable features that I know were evidenced in the ancestry. I look up all the data I can find on those ancestors. Only then am I ready to look at the individual animal.

If the goat has been robbed of its proper nourishment during the growing period, or improperly handled and abused—it is too bad. There is nothing its ancestors can do about it. And there is little anyone else can do after ignorant handling has made her into a scrub. Perhaps the latent good which is in her by inheritance may burst forth gloriously in her progeny. It has happened, but she is a poor risk—to me.

In order that a doe may perform efficiently her work of production and reproduction over a long period of time she must have a strong constitution. Therefore I look for large, bright eyes; eyes that are intelligent, interested and expressive. When I lift the eyelids there shows a good, healthy pink color underneath—not white and anemic looking.

There should be a good width of forehead, large mouth and nostrils,

windpipe prominent, strong jaw, deep heart girth, good width between forelegs, full chest. These are all indicative of good, well-developed lungs and heart which must be well-developed and have plenty of room in which to operate if the goat is to have a vigorous constitution.

Look over the animals you know to be steady, high producers and you will invariably find they are equipped with plenty of storage room for food and water. A good milker loves to eat; she is, as a matter of fact, something of a glutton. That is as it should be. The large producer is always the most profitable animal; she consumes more feed than the light producer but she turns a larger portion of it into profit for her owner.

The evidence of this feed capacity and good appetite is indicated by good length from withers to hip bone, a large barrel, well-sprung ribs that are broad, deep and wide apart.

And while you are looking for indications of large capacity, look, too, for indications of good digestion. Her hide should be soft and pliable; the hair should have a nice, live feel, not dry and stary.

A good doe has a keen, nervous temperament. I do not mean a wild, hard-to-manage animal, but one that is alert, interested, quick in her movements and a bit impatient if you are a little late in milking her. Likewise, she is busy—when not eating she is chewing her cud vigorously.

These qualities show that this animal, while consuming a goodly

TEN COMMANDMENTS for Getting Along with People

1. SPEAK TO PEOPLE

There is nothing as nice as a cheerful word of greeting.

2. SMILE AT PEOPLE

It takes 72 muscles to frown—only 14 to smile.

3. CALL PEOPLE BY NAME

The sweetest music to anyone's ear is the sound of his name.

4. BE FRIENDLY AND HELPFUL

If you would have friends be friendly.

5. BE SINCERELY CORDIAL

Speak and act as if it were a genuine pleasure.

6. BE CONSIDERATE OF FEELINGS OF OTHERS

No one likes to be rebuffed.

7. BE THOUGHTFUL OF THE OPINIONS OF OTHERS

There are three sides to a controversy—Yours, the other, and the right side.

8. BE GENUINELY INTERESTED IN PEOPLE

You can like everybody if you try.

9. BE GENEROUS WITH PRAISE—CAUTIOUS WITH CRITICISM

Praise lifts—criticism lowers.

10. BE ALERT TO RENDER SERVICE

Above all that counts in life is what we do for others.

amount of feed, is nevertheless maintaining her life processes on a minimum amount while the balance goes to creating the surplus which is milk—your profit.

Taking into due consideration, of course, the difference in type of the various breeds, I want this ideal doe I am selecting to have a clean face. I mean clean in the way a horseman would use the term—clean cut, not fleshy; a neat throat; long, slender neck that is thin and smoothly joined to the shoulders; withers sharp (no fleshiness here); backbone prominent and hips well-defined with good distance between the hip and pelvic bones.

Now having gone over these points we may find our goat has a good, strong constitution, a large capacity for food, excellent digestion, and yet if there is not a proper circulation of blood she may be ever so splendid as to dairy type and still be practically worthless as a producer. Therefore, as her udder is the part of her anatomy where milk is manufactured and collected, it is important that the utmost amount of good, rich blood circulates freely through this organ.

So I want a large, well-placed udder, hung high behind and carried well forward, with no least hint of being pendulous; well-veined, soft and flexible to the touch with no gristle or lumps of any kind; and leading to it large, tortuous milk veins, long large wells. By these signs I will know whether or not this goat is distributing food nutrients to the right part of the body.

Well, I have just about picked my goat. Having checked on all the above points I have made up my mind to possess her if she is for sale. I am now ready to note how nearly she conforms to breed type—which is to say standard color or marking where such is required, or other qualifications which are accepted as desirable in any certain breed.

I will note now, too, if this specimen is naturally hornless or has been neatly disbudded. This does not give an extra heartbeat save to be glad if the disbudding has been done neatly.

And somewhere in the back of my head I am figuring that the mate I give this doe must be strong in the two or three superficial points in which she does not conform. But do such minor considerations make me turn aside from this real milk doe? They do not!

Just as likely as not she may,



Dairy goats were on display in the lobby of one of Springfield's largest hotels when the Illinois Junior Chamber of Commerce held its state convention there. The Jaycees of Illinois, in cooperation with the Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn., are undertaking a program wherein each club in the state will purchase a goat to send to Egypt through the Heifer Project, Inc., and the Point IV program.—Photo by Mercury Studio.

even in addition to having all that goes to make up a real milker, have all the show qualities as well!

When I have found this ideal animal in the herd of another breeder I do not, having found her, say, "Brother, I'd be willing to give you as much as \$5 for that goat." No! Life is sweet to me, and it is my desire to live quite some time yet and raise still more goats. . . . Besides, I think some crimes are justifiable.

HIGH PRODUCERS ARE WORTH MORE TO YOU

How MUCH can you afford to pay for a doe with higher production? Figure it out—you will surprise yourself! Take a minimum valuation of milk—say the 25c per quart price paid by Southern California dairies for wholesale milk. At that price a 1500 lb. milker will pay her owner, in actual cash, over \$185 a year (or the person milking such a goat for his own use would save about that much on his annual milk bill). From this \$185 the annual feed bill, labor bill and interest on the investment must be deducted—value of kids and fertilizer are not even being considered at the moment.

It is not difficult to figure out just

how much a doe is worth (Dairy Goat Journal's Journalway Leaflet No. 11, "How to Evaluate a Goat," price 10c, will be helpful).

But compare her with a doe giving 2000 lbs. a year. The additional 500 lbs. is worth more than \$60—and that is largely all profit, since the costs are all taken care of in her first 1500 lbs. as indicated above. . . . But if a doe with a 3000 lb. milk production is secured the total return is \$375 a year or an almost clear added profit of \$187 a year! Such a doe is worth and will actually pay a profit on an investment several hundred dollars larger than the 1500 lb. doe.

Or, conversely, if the doe is but a 1000 lb. milker her total return in the year is \$125. She will probably still pay a profit over maintenance costs, but by the time these are deducted from her gross return the amount is not large—and certainly at least \$60 less profit than the 1500 lb. milker.

Good breeding, good feeding, good management practices that tend toward higher production do pay and pay handsomely . . . and a higher producing doe is one of the best investments available.

Never handle an electric cord with wet hands.

What is the Price of Goat Milk

THE CORRESPONDENCE developing from the first tabulation of goat milk markets in last month's Dairy Goat Journal indicates that it is fulfilling a real need as well as creating much new interest. The accompanying tabulation of prices as of May 1 is devised from suggestions contained in this correspondence—and further suggestions are invited.

Several new dairies reported for this month; apparently some of those who reported last month are hoarding the editor's stamps—as no reports were received from them. It is hoped that these, and more, can be included in future issues. If you are a dairy operator and were not queried on this, will you please let Dairy Goat Journal know so that you can be included on this list—and to receive special data by letter as it may arise in the future.

Prices in each column are converted to a uniform basis, it will be noted.

Excellent comments were received from several. Some of the quotations given seem to merit special attention. These comments are given below, according to reference number.

(1) Price given for Grade A milk sent to dairies in Southern California, at \$10 for 10 gals. Most of the milk in this area is going to evaporating plants; this milk is paid for on the basis of \$2 a pound butterfat advance, full payment is based on the year's profit from this cooperative enterprise. A price of \$2 per pound butterfat is the equivalent to \$8 per cwt. of 4% milk.

(2) This small dairyman suggests he would like to have the number of milking animals and breed in each herd reported. He says he is currently milking 16 does, all Togenburgs.

(3) This Indiana dairy pasteurizes some of its milk, sells the balance of it as natural milk. A query is raised: "Many of the people using goat milk do not purchase it as steadily as users of cow milk; therefore we must maintain a higher price to combat our higher costs. We may have a good paying customer for some weeks, and when he begins to feel better he stops drinking goat milk—but others may

MAY MARKET PRICES FOR GOAT MILK

Location	Retail, bottled at farm, qt.	Retail, bottled delivered, qt.	Wholesale bottled, qt.	Bulk whole-sale, cwt.	Cheese, lb.	Miscellaneous
Central Calif. (1)				12.50		
Central Pa. (2)	.50		.35			
Philadelphia area	.50	.55	.30			
Indiana (3)	.50					
Seattle-Tacoma (4)		.47*	.36*			
Seattle-Tacoma		.47	.36			
Michigan, dehydrated, wholesale, lb.						1.67
Retail						2.50
Missouri Ozarks (5)	.25					
Southern Michigan (6)	.50					
Western Michigan	.75					
Chicago, Certified (7)		1.00				
Pasteurized		.63*				
Western Oregon (8)		.45		10.00		
Northern Calif. (9)				5.00		
Northern Calif. (10)	.45	.48				
Washington (11)				6.00		

* Pasteurized

stay on for months. Rapid turnover of customers is a problem. How have other dairies solved it?"

(4) Prices in this area are indicated as being exceedingly stable, without change in 5 years. It is to be noted that of two dairies reporting in the area one is producing natural milk, the other pasteurized milk, both selling at the same price.

(5) Customers of this dairy drive 6 miles into the country to secure milk at these prices, and they sold 756 qts. this way during April. In this area a few small backyard producers are selling a few spare quarts at 30c to 40c a quart.

(6) Michigan law prohibits the sale of natural milk except at the farm where it is produced, hence this milk is sold in customer's containers at the farm.

(7) It is reported that a physician's prescription is necessary to secure the natural, Certified milk, but that natural goat milk is "bootlegged" into Chicago for those who do not have a prescription at \$1.25 a quart and that there is a long waiting list for such milk.

(8) This dairy is now milking 66 does, with 23 more to be added to the milking herd shortly, and 28 bred for fall freshening. Milk is sold in bulk, 5-gal. cans. Local retail milk is processed by a cow dairy at a cost of 12c per quart, and

packaged in cardboard containers and sold at the price indicated.

Oregon State College is also buying 40 gals. of goat milk per week at 96c per lb. butterfat and \$3 per cwt. for milk. This is used in experiments being conducted in making goat milk cheeses.

(9) At the low price offered by a local cheese factory producers have quit selling at the price shown, and milk is being utilized for raising breeding stock, calves, and domestic cheese and butter production which is sold in the neighborhood.

(10) Sold over the counter in stores retail price is 44c; delivered is 45c plus 3c delivery charge for the first quart delivered, which is a state requirement under the Bureau of Milk Control which establishes minimum prices. The Milk Control Board allows a 2c increase in goat milk prices for every 1c increase in cow milk prices; dairymen report more customers with each price increase!

(11) Price is based on 4% butterfat at \$1.50 per lb.

The Bible is the book of all others to be read at all ages and in all conditions of human life. . . . I speak as a man of the world to men of the world, and I say to you, "Search the Scriptures."—John Quincy Adams.

MASTITIS, the Most Costly Dairy Disease

MASTITIS continues to be the most prevalent and costly disease of the dairying industry.

Every farmer, large or small, who derives income from dairying can be hit hard by this disease, whether he owns a large herd or a single animal. It is a problem shared alike by the goat owner and the cow dairyman.

While no one actually knows the total annual cost of this disease to the dairy industry, recent estimates place the figure well over the \$100,000,000 figure generally accepted. While this figure is based on losses in cattle the loss is quite proportionate in dairy goats. And this is only the direct loss from lowered milk production!

It is believed that indirect losses from mastitis cost even more than this. Superior breeding animals are often sold because records on a mastitis-infected doe do not reveal a true picture of her production. Costly replacements must be made. Moreover, when a high percentage of does of milking age must be slaughtered each year because of mastitis, there is less opportunity to improve the herd by culling low producers. And there are other hidden losses resulting from mastitis.

It has been estimated that, on an average, the loss in milk production from mastitis is approximately 20 to 25% of the doe's potential production. The range in loss of production, however, is well illustrated by a report from the University of Minnesota. In two pairs of identical twin cows, mastitis developed in one twin in each pair as a result of udder injury. Since it has been demonstrated that, if feeding and environment are the same, identical twin cows, because of inheritance, should produce like amounts of milk and butterfat, it was easy to evaluate the results of udder infection.

The two cows having the disease produced from 6 to 54% less milk and from 5 to 67% less butterfat than their mastitis-free twins. During the first lactation period (332 days) of one pair, the infected twin produced 2,339 lbs. less milk and 70 lbs. less butterfat than her disease-free twin and function was lost in one quarter. In the following lactation period (237 days), she produced 2,607 lbs. less milk and

96 lbs. less fat than her twin. These figures amply prove the statement that a mastitis-free herd can produce the same volume of milk with one-fourth fewer animals than the average infected herd.

If a disease can be prevented by vaccination, or by ridding the premises of the source of infection, or by the feeding of a preventive drug, its control problem is relatively simple. No other disease, however, presents a more complex problem of control than does mastitis. Because of its very nature, mastitis has existed ever since animals were kept for milk production, and we can never completely control all factors which contribute to this infection.

Mastitis is not a simple disease in the sense that it is caused by a single disease-producing bacteria, as is blackleg, brucellosis, or tuberculosis. Mastitis is an inflammation of the mammary gland or udder, resulting from irritation of the delicate milk-secreting cells of which it is largely composed. The term "mastitis" is a common term, meaning inflammation of the mammary gland.

In most cases of mastitis, the primary cause of irritation is infection of part or all of the udder with disease-producing bacteria. There are about a dozen different kinds of bacteria that have been commonly found to be potential mastitis pro-

ducers and more than one variety can infect an udder at the same time. Moreover, these bacteria may be present in the environment of the doe.

Mastitis-producing bacteria usually gain entrance to the udder through the opening in the end of the teat canal. Then, if conditions are right, caused by such predisposing factors as chilling, forcing rations, bruising, improper care, etc., they are able to multiply and produce irritant substances which damage the milk-producing cells and cause inflammation (mastitis).

In acute mastitis, the signs of this inflammation are heat, tenderness, redness and swelling. The affected cells may secrete abnormal milk, or none at all, and in time, unless the offending bacteria are destroyed, they are replaced by scars which reduce the milk secreting capacity of the gland. The degree of abnormality of the milk and the amount of tissue replacement is directly proportional to the extent of the infection.

However, in chronic mastitis, months may pass between the onset of infection and the first noticeable signs of mastitis to be seen by the milker—the production of gargety milk.

As soon as an udder is infected, some of the infecting bacteria are shed in the milk. These bacteria



Mrs. E. Blodgett, Wainale, Oahu, Hawaii, with Dolly-Mark's Dumpling and Dolly-Mark's Yo, bred Toggenburg yearlings, and Dolly-Mark's Markquest, buck kid, recently purchased from Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Rose, Dolly-Mark Ranch, Santa Rosa, Calif.

contaminate the teat cups or the hands of milkers and may be carried to other teats and other goats. Thus, an infected udder, regardless of whether it physically shows symptoms of disease, may serve as a source of infection for the entire herd.

While infectious mastitis is caused by various species of bacteria, the entrance of mastitis-causing bacteria into the udder and their ability to maintain themselves are largely determined by the treatment to which the udder is subjected and by the general care of the herd. The bacteria which produce mastitis must be considered to be opportunists. Numerous environmental conditions, which are incapable in themselves of irritating the milk-producing cells, lower the resistance of the udder and make it more susceptible to infection. These same conditions excite mild, latent, and often unobserved infections, which may at any time progress to the stage of acute flare-ups.

What are the conditions which encourage mastitis?

Udder injuries are probably the most important factors leading to mastitis; but any abnormal condition of the udder—chilling or congestion—predisposes the quarter to infection. Deep bruises, breaks in the protective surface membranes, and sluggish circulation tend to make the gland more susceptible to infection and may afford locations where bacteria can become established and grow. Injuries of any type may make it possible for organisms already present to become active and cause an acute case of mastitis. The delicate tissue of the udder may be injured by bruising of the udder by direct blows or from rough hand milking, or may result from the use of faulty milking equipment, such as the wrong kind of suction cup, employing too high vacuum with the milking machine, leaving the teat cups on after the milk flow has ceased, or suction on udder tissue that is not prepared for quick "let-down" of milk even at proper vacuum.

Warts, tears, and sores on teats also offer a refuge where bacteria can be harbored. Easy milkers, because of large teat openings, have less resistance to infection that does with tight teat openings.

Cold alone, unless severe enough to freeze the udder tissues, does not cause mastitis, but chilling of the udder by exposure to cold floors



Mrs. Elizabeth Litzaw, Temple City, Calif., left on May 1 with one Nubian doe and four kids to return to her old home in the Austrian Tyrol where she plans to establish a model dairy farm as a demonstration to the people there of the use and value of dairy goats. She plans to remain in Austria for at least a year, getting her farm underway before returning to California to establish a similar operation there. The goats and Mrs. Litzaw flew by Slick Airways to New York, where they transferred to a KLM airfreighter for the overseas journey.

lowers tissue resistance and also may cause tiny openings in the skin (chapping) which serve as reservoirs for bacteria. Lowering the resistance of the animal by exposure to inclement weather, or to drafts, in turn also lowers resistance of udder tissue.

Faulty nutrition is often given as a predisposing factor. So far, no proved relationship has been shown to exist between mastitis and the ratio of concentrates to roughage or the percentage of proteins, vitamins, and minerals in the ration, although further study of some of these factors seems justified.

Overfeeding does not cause mastitis, but it does push milk production. If a doe has once been infected heavy forced production may predispose to re-infection.

Poor sanitation obviously is a contributing cause of mastitis, since the likelihood of bacteria entering the teat is markedly less when the udder and barn are clean.

By controlling environmental factors, it is possible to prevent infection, to reduce severity of infection, and in case infection already exists, to prevent further tissue damage.

Once regarded as an incurable

disease, the majority of mastitis cases can be successfully treated with the newer sulfa and the antibiotic drugs, such as aureomycin, if appropriate steps are taken early.

Good management alone, good sanitation alone, and treatment alone will not prevent or control mastitis. Many farmers find it advisable to work with their local veterinarian to set up and administer an intelligent well-rounded mastitis control program. The veterinarian can also be useful in working with the organized mastitis programs, which most dairying states carry on through the State Department of Agriculture or through the facilities of the State University.

MOTION PICTURE ON FEEDING NOW AVAILABLE

FORMULA FOR PROFIT is the title of a new motion picture on livestock feeding which is available for association use on a free loan basis from the Film Library, Lederle Laboratories, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. The film demonstrates the use of formula feeds, and modern feeding developments, with special emphasis on the use of antibiotics in feeds.

Weeds Endanger Health of Goats

WEEDS in the goatyard are frequently the chief cause of infestations of internal parasites in the goats. Infested herds kept in a so-called dry lot can usually almost always trace the source of the trouble to straggling but hardy weeds appearing spottedly in the lot.

Parasitic infestations of the digestive tract come through the mouth; a study of the life history of almost all such parasites shows that it is only through the animal's eating plants on which the egg or parasite is lying in wait can the infestation of the animal take place.

The smaller the pasturage and the more it is grazed over, the greater is the opportunity for the animals to pick up material which will infect them. In the dry lot this becomes especially serious, for the few weeds along the fences or in little patches are contaminated and re-contaminated regularly, and with equal regularity the goats nibble at them for newly sprouted shoots and thus keep themselves infected with parasites.

Copper sulphate, phenothiazine and other anthelmintics do an efficient job of eradicating the parasites from inside the goat, but their use is minimized when the animals are constantly reinfesting themselves under such conditions.

Dr. A. J. Durant of the Veterinary Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture, and past president of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., has often told of the difficulties he had in controlling worms in his own herd until he made his dry lot actually that by totally destroying this green growth on which the goats nibbled and on which they kept reinfesting themselves. (Dr. Durant will appear on the program of the annual meeting of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. which is to be held Oct. 19-21 at Columbia, Mo., with the Missouri College of Agriculture as host.)

The use of rock salt for killing such unwanted plant growth is a simple and economical method of control. One application is all that is required to keep weeds from growing for an entire season. Unlike other weed killers, salt kills by attacking the roots; for that reason you do not have to wait for weeds to appear above the ground before destroying them. This eliminates the back breaking job of pulling up

the plants. Rock salt is non-poisonous, clean, and will not injure the hands or clothing. It also helps destroy the infecting material itself.

Since salt is so effective in making ground sterile it should never be used near grass plots, trees, or gardens. Rate of application varies from about 6 lbs. of salt per square yard for resistant weeds like sweet clover, to 2 lbs. per square yard for easier-to-kill weeds. A free folder on the use of salt for weed killing is available from the International Salt Co., Inc., Scranton, Pa.

GOATS FOR EGYPT COMMITTEE APPOINTED

TO ASSIST in the task of securing several thousand good dairy goats in the program undertaken by the State Department's Technical Assistance Administration, working with the Heifer Project, Inc., Frederic B. Knoop, president of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., has appointed the following to work as a "Goats for Egypt Committee" representing the dairy goat industry: Frederic B. Knoop, chairman, Marvin Maxwell, Warren Ernst, Mrs. Carl Sandburg, Dr. A. J. Durant, Allan Rogers, Robert Soens and Keith Randle.

The immediate call is for 1000 animals, born 1952 and 1953, and the largest proportion of them to be males. The largest number are to be Saanens, with some Toggenburgs and French Alpines, and a sampling of Nubians. Some 1200 more goats will be required for 1954 shipment.



A burlap grain bag was the base for this brightly colored hooked rug made by Frieda Marion for her study. The rug, held by her son Teddy, shows one of the Marions' goats standing on a rock in the corral at their Appleberry Farm, West Newbury, Mass.

Donations of goats are desired, and for those who do not have stock cash donations for the purchase of suitable animals is desired. Money for this purpose is being raised through church, civic and other organizations. This new committee will act in screening goats offered for donation or for sale to insure adequate quality and to supervise expenditures of the funds raised for purchases.

PUBLICITY FOR GOATS COMING THROUGH HPI

By Mrs. Emily Hall,
Ojai, Calif.

WE ARE HOPING to get some activity started in Ventura County for the Heifer Project, Inc., and the Goats for Egypt program. I am endeavoring to get a start on county-wide publicity beginning with the County Ministerial Association. I would like to persuade them to include a Heifer Project goat in each of the Summer Bible Schools (Daily Vacation Bible Schools) for children. It would be a fine project for the children as well as for HPI.

Yesterday I took a baby buck to my son's elementary school as I do each year. But this year I explained to the classes that this one was to go to Egypt.

Already I have 2 purebred bucks promised in one phone call, and we have kept 3 of our own for this shipment.

OVERGRAZING PASTURES IS POOR ECONOMY

YOU ARE LOSING money if you are overgrazing your pastures. Scientists in Illinois ran some sheep-feeding tests on nearly identical pastures, except that some were overgrazed and some were moderately grazed. Here's what they found out:

Meat produced: 185 lbs. of mutton per acre on moderately grazed pastures; 49 lbs. on the overgrazed.

Forage produced: About $\frac{1}{3}$ more on the moderately grazed pastures.

Gain: Sheep needed only 19 lbs. of grass for a pound of gain on the moderately grazed pasture, but 51 lbs. on the overgrazed.

Soil loss: Between 3 and 4 times as much on overgrazed pastures.

Infestations of internal parasites are also increased by overgrazed pastures.



MILLION DOLLAR SPRINKLER SYSTEM Your Complete Home Sprinkling System Fits Any Shaped Lawn

You can twist, form circles, S shapes or make any shape you can form with a rope. Use as soaker, saves water, time, and puts the water where you want it. You can shorten it by folding and clipping it together. Will not rot or mildew even if stored wet. Complete with brass connectors. Save money, send cash with order and we pay postage. 20 ft. length \$2.80; 50 ft. \$5; 100 ft. \$9.50. Or we will send C.O.D. and you pay postage.

ASH WIRE SAW

You've read about it in Dairy Goat Journal. It has proved itself from coast-to-coast. Complete Wire Saw Dehorning Kit includes wire saw, 2 extra wires, bottle Blood Stopper, 8 oz. sulfarska powder, 1 oz. iodine, 8 oz. pine tar, germicidal soap—complete, postpaid, for only \$6.00.

Wire Saw. With one extra wire only, with complete instructions, \$3 postpaid.

TAMM BUCK JACKET—You can avoid undesirable matings and still let your buck run with the herd. The Tamm buck jacket is backed by long use and is not an experiment. Constructed of heavy waterproof canvas, provided with an aluminum drain so it may be put on and left as long as desired. Secured to the body with 1-inch straps equipped with adjustable nickel-plated buckles and tips, which assures years of service. There is a good possibility that bucks running with does will bring them in season. When ordering be sure to specify size. Measure from neck to tail and give heart girth. Made in 3 sizes, shipped prepaid from Wisconsin. Each \$5.50.

GOAT HALTERS. Doe size \$1.10, Buck regular size \$1.35, large \$1.50, extra large \$1.75 each. Add 6 oz. each for postage.

GOAT COLLARS. Doe size 55c, buck size 80c. Add 6 oz. each for postage.

HOOF CLIPPERS. Best cutting steel drop-forged blades. \$2.65 each. Sh. wt. 1 lb.

ODOROUT. Control the odor of the buck. Occasional spraying of the buck and premises does it! Widely and successfully used—destroys other animal odors, too. If you get buck odor on your hands or clothing a few drops of Odorout removes it instantly. Pint, \$2.25 postpaid.

LOUSE POWDER. Especially suitable for goats. Contains no DDT; no creosote odors. Kills lice quickly. Two 12 oz. cans \$1.25, postpaid.

COMPLETE MILK STRAINING SET

At last we've found what most goat raisers will appreciate in a small filter disc strainer. Bright tin plate, double seamed, with 2 brass wire discs to hold filter disc, and bayonet type collar which is easily removed for cleaning. Set consists of 4-piece milk filtering strainer, and 300 Rapid-Flo milk filtering discs. Shipping weight 4 lbs.

Price complete set \$3.50

Extra brass wire screen disc holders, Sh. wt. 2-oz. each 20c
Box of 300 4 1/4 in. filter discs for above. Sh. wt. 3 lbs. \$2.50

GOAT MILK BOTTLE CAPS. Printed in red and blue on white stock. \$1.75 per 1000, plus postage. Stocked in 3 sizes. For No. 2 add 4 lbs. postage. For 48mm. and 51 mm. add 3 lbs. postage.

BOTTLE NIPPLES. Highest grade special rubber. Nipples used for feeding kids. 15c each, 4 for 55c, 6 for \$1. Postpaid.

FEED PANS, 1 qt. size, pressed steel, hot dipped galvanized, nest conveniently, strong fins for hanging on woven wire (cleats for wood 10c each). Pans 85c each. Add 1 lb. for postage.

NOTICE—Send postage when wt. is shown.

AMERICAN SUPPLY HOUSE
311 Benton St., Columbia, Mo.

Yesterday's Goatkeeping

From the files of Dairy Goat Journal

30 years ago

(June, 1923)

Lam's Creamery, Phoenix, Ariz., had installed machinery for the evaporation of goat milk.

The Southern California Milk Goat Assn. elected the following officers: Dr. A. J. Pressey, pres.; G. M. Stambauch, vice-pres.; W. T. Sparks, vice-pres.; Winthrop Howland, sec.-treas.; Mrs. Mattie Stiles, Mrs. W. T. Sparks and H. F. Schinker, directors.

California's legislature passed a new law regulating the use of bucks for breeding purposes, as well as goat dairy regulations.

L. E. Pendleton wrote on the idea of developing an "American Ideal" type of dairy goat.

20 years ago

(June 1933)

The Los Angeles County Fair announced that grade goats must contain at least 3/4 pure breeding to be shown at the Fair in September. No grades will be permitted after 1934.

Organization of the Central Ohio Milk Goat Assn. was announced, with Dr. J. E. Grey as president.

Considerable space was devoted to reports of injury and damage to goat owners by the earthquake in Southern California.

The Central Ohio Milk Goat Assn. was organized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Nicola, Worthington. Dr. J. E. Grey was elected president.

10 years ago

(June, 1943)

The start of a herd of dairy goats at the Purina Experimental Farm, Gray Summit, Mo., was announced by Ralston Purina Co.

M. W. King, president of the American Goat Society, announced his resignation because of differences of opinion between members and directors over consolidation with the American Milk Goat Record Assn., since members voted for the consolidation and the directors rejected it.

The American Milk Goat Record Assn. announced publication of Vol. 70 of its registrations.



Hunt's Beau Manteau, 4-year-old French Alpine buck, recently purchased by W. Q. Halladay, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., from Mrs. S. C. Hunt, N. Miami, Fla.

Strippings

• E. H. Newfield is moving his Saanen herd from Hanford, Calif., to a new location at Mansfield, Mo.

• In lieu of prize money the Michigan State Fair Board is paying \$100 to Tommy Frudd, whose story appeared in the May issue of Dairy Goat Journal, for exhibiting his goats at this fall's fair.

• A color-sound motion picture of Ed Gehris' Greenwood Goat Dairy at Mertztown, Pa., took first prize at the annual awards gathering of the Allentown Camera Club. The picture was made by L. G. Buehler, Paul Buehler and Louis Buehler, Jr.

• Doris Troobnick, Puritan Acres, Burke, Va., is announcing a new service for goat owners in her area, including boarding, breeding, clipping, worming, hoof-trimming, castration, and disbudding, as well as taking care of goats exhibited at fairs.

• The Nashville (Tenn.) Tennessean reports a doe belonging to Lois Whitsett that produced 6 living kids.

• The 1952-53 Yearbook of the American Goat Society, Inc., Mena, Ark., has been announced by the secretary. This book, discontinued for some years, has 133 pages, and some 30 items listed in the index. It should prove an interesting addition to any goatkeeper's library at the list price of \$1.50.

• This is the best time of the year to get outstanding photos of your goats . . . and when you get some good ones be sure to send them to Dairy Goat Journal, along with information about them.

• The proposed bills before the California legislature which would have severely limited goatkeeping in that state were defeated in committee, due largely to the cooperative work of several goat organizations in California.

• Mrs. Opal Humbyrd, secretary of the Yakima Valley Dairy Goat Assn., Yakima, Wash., had a convincing letter published in the local newspaper in reply to a farmer who had written that he could not make his dairy cattle pay, suggesting that dairy goats would pay.

• Mrs. Elsie Snyder, Pasadena, Calif., spoke before the Crown City Toastmistress Club, using the title of "The Champion Provider," to talk about Nubians and to tell the members of the club about dairy goats in general.

• Ted Hobby is back home after a period in the Coast Guard, and is resuming the management of his Valle-Pal's Nubian herd at Sepulveda, Calif. His parents had taken care of the goats during his absence.

• The 1953 Yearbook of the British Goat Society has reached America! This is an event anticipated with

pleasure each year, and this edition lives up to the high standard of its predecessors. It is crammed with useful and important articles, and its illustrations are always a joy. Price is \$1.50 a copy, postpaid.

• Mrs. W. F. Fuetterer, Pevely, Mo., owner and operator of Xander Goat Dairy, one of America's pioneer goat dairies, was seriously injured in a car accident on May 6.

• A. C. Ragsdale, chairman of the Dairy Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture, will be one of four American delegates to the International Dairy Congress at The Hague in June. He expects to spend some time in Europe visiting both dairy cattle and dairy goat breeders. Mr. Ragsdale will be home in time to act as host for the annual meeting of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., held at the Missouri College of Agriculture, Oct. 19-21.

WHY? *the name*

SHILOH

When Mr. and Mrs. W. Bengston, Colfax, Calif., bought their 30 acres some 7 years ago they selected it so they could have a place of peace and quiet. They found the woods and hills restful, part of God's own creation. So the Bengstons turned to the Bible for a name for their place and found that Shiloh means "a place of rest," and selected it as the name for their home and for their goat herd.

With the Breeds

• Loma Alta Homey B., Nubian doe, has been sold by Mrs. Robert C. Burnham, Georgetown, Tex., to P. J. Grigg, Tow, Tex. Mrs. Burnham reports that many Texas ranchers have been buying Nubian bucks from her to build up the milk production in their herds of Spanish goats and mixed herds.

• C. A. Woody, Ozona, Tex., sends a milk production record, witnessed by his County Agent, of his 22-month-old Saanen, LaSuisse Ida-Bee, still producing 9 lbs. milk daily in the tenth month of her first lactation.

• Miss Irmagard Richards, Redwood City, Calif., famed pioneer Toggenburg breeder and author of "Modern Milk Goats," has sold the last of her Las Cabritas Herd to Aubrey Martin, Newcastle, Calif. Miss Richards comments that she is now past 73 years of age and has been breeding Toggenburgs for more than 40 years.

• Mrs. G. T. McCulley, Chippewa Herd, Elm Grove, W. Va., has sold a Nubian doe, Chippewa's White Lilac,

to L. F. Stephens, Mendenhall, Miss. This doe presented her new owner with quadruplet kids—and having had quadruplets last year has produced 8 kids in one year. Mrs. McCulley also sold Chippewa's Bonnie to Mr. Irwin, Bethesda, O.

• The following Saanens have been sold by Mrs. Exzelia Wade, Baltic, Conn.: Wade's Maud's Pat, Wade's Kathleen and Wade's Bonnie Sugar to H. LaRoche, Palmer, Mass.; Wade's Peter Bell II and Wade's Pinkie Mayflower to Miss N. K. Ebbs, Putnam, Conn.; Wade's Gloria's Baby to Charles Hansen and Wade's Tinker Bell to Clyde Marquard, both of Killingworth, Conn., for use in 4-H Club work; Wade's Peter Bell Ike to Grace Vailancourt, Shelton, Conn.; Wade's Jean Honey Belle to Joel Dulan, North Stonington, Conn.; Wade's Pinkie III to Russell J. St. Ours, Scituate, R. I., for his 4-H project; Wade's Elizabeth Maud and Wade's Kathleen Minnie to Ed Zubrowski, Jewett City, Conn.

• Mrs. Doris Troobnick, Puritan Acres, Burke, Va., has sold the following Toggenburgs: Buck kids—Puritan Trump's Zachary to W. McKay, Annandale, Va.; Puritan Trump's Gary to Rev. Leslie Napier, Novum, Va.; Puritan Trump's Gamble to J. Deming, Arlington, Va.; Puritan Trump's Joey to Mr. and Mrs. Biinte, Clarksburg, Md.; Puritan Herb of Gwinwood to Gorie Carpenter, Culpepper, Va.; Suric's George of Puritan to George Wire, Lovettsville, Va., and Suric Eve's Puritan to William Ehlers, Parsippany, N. J. Milking does—Puritan Drumaldras Josie to Jack Grubbs, Fairfax, Va.; and Puritan Drumaldras Della to Rev. Leslie Napier, Novum, Va. Mrs. Troobnick has also purchased Suric Adam's Eve and Mapine Danille of Suric from Mrs. Dorothy Martin's Suric Herd, Newtown, Pa.; these does have recently completed requirement for their Advanced Registry.

• Nelmar Julie, French Alpine doe kid, has been sold by Mrs. Helen Scott, Nelmar Herd, Grandview, Mo., to Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Scheupbach, Coeur D'Alene, Ida. The dam to this kid, Erinleigh Skylark, was first prize winner at the 1952 Illinois State Fair and champion at the 1952 Missouri State Assn. show.

• J. F. Hockett, Waynesboro, Tenn., has sold 13 does, kids and a buck—Toggenburgs—to Roy Williams, Centerville, Tenn.

• John E. Montague, Whispering Pines Herd, Raleigh, N. C., has purchased the Saanen doe, Dollie of Wasatch AR 762 and her twin doe kids from W. L. Aughenbaugh, Kenney, Ill.

• Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hill, AlRakim Herd, Chatsworth, Calif., report that their aged doe, Bakri Janice, has freshened for the eleventh time, producing 3 fine kids.

• DeRuth Sistie Silver, Nubian doe, has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armitage, Laguna Beach, Calif., from Mr. and Mrs. Rex Stevens' DaRuth Herd, San Fernando, Calif.



Kit contains special marking ink, dies (1/4" and 3/8") plus NEW tong with concealed spring to prevent punching; deeper throat for use from any angle; Digits changed individually from front. \$4.00 and up according to numbers or letters wanted.

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Send for FREE Illustrated Price Folder

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As a dietary supplement furnishing Organic Minerals from unprocessed Sea Plants. Pleasant to take in tablet or granular form. Sea Vegetation is one of the richest sources of organic food minerals. One of our packages containing 12 varieties Sea Vegetation, one month supply, \$5 prepaid. Send for complete price list.

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Lodi, Calif.

Horns Can't Grow

after using TOMELLEM PASTE on KIDS
OR RAMS as soon as the horn button can be felt; on CALVES up to 2 months old. Easy and safe treatment. One application enough. No bleeding or scars. Keeps indefinitely. Bottle sufficient for 50 head, \$1.50 prepaid. Guaranteed. At dealers, or direct from TOMELLEM CO., Dept. D, Calico Rock, Ark.

EQUIPMENT ESPECIALLY FOR YOUR GOATS

By Hoegger

Stalls, stanchions, bottle caps, disbudding irons, nipples, 4-qt. milk strain-ers, etc. Send 20c for cat-alog, refunded with first order.

HOEGGER SUPPLY CO., Box J, Milford, Pa.

GOAT KEEPING for AMATEURS

• By H. S. Holmes Pegler

A hundred pages, and every page crammed with helpful tips and advice! Illustrated, showing many helpful devices to simplify goatkeeping. Here the great English authority, in his last book summarizes the information of his years of experience. \$1.00 postpaid.

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.

GOAT HALTERS

Heavy top grain leather, $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. Strongly riveted. Welded D's, rings. Halters give better control. Postpaid. Doe size, \$1.75 ea. Buck size, \$2.00 ea.



GOAT COLLARS



Heavy top grain leather. Welded D's. D is ahead of buckle for additional strength (see snap sketch). Snap not included. Postpaid.

- #1 Collar, kid size, $\frac{1}{2}$ " X 19" ea. \$1.00
- #2 Collar, doe size, $\frac{3}{4}$ " X 23" ea. \$1.25
- #3 Collar, buck size, 1" X 25" ea. \$1.50

SWISS MUSICAL GOAT BELLS

Finest you can buy. Cast from bell metal. Beautiful tone, far sounding. Postpaid.



#D0—2" dia. Price, ea. \$1.50
#D1—3" dia. Price, ea. \$1.75
#D2—3 5/16" dia. Price, ea. \$2.00
High Grade Straps to fit, ea. 75c

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Holds 8 letters or figures. Fool proof, cannot put characters in upside down. Well constructed of good materials and fully guaranteed.

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Extra letters or numbers 25c each. They are interchangeable with either style.

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NUTRITIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES
Department 12 South Whitley Ind

French Alpine Doe

and two buck kids; 9 lb. milk; 2 years old. Her dam milked 18 lbs. and grandam milks 3 gals. per day.

A. C. BOYD
Randallstown, Md.

VETERINARY



YOU ARE invited to write about any veterinary problems. Those accompanied by STAMPED ENVELOPE will be answered free of charge by Dairy Goat Journal staff members to the best of their ability or you will be referred to sources of information.

Selected questions of general interest will be published in this department. These are answered by DR. W. R. McCUSTION, Box 1731, Ft. Worth 1, Tex., a veterinarian and goat breeder with many years experience in practice with goat diseases.

If a personal reply is desired from Dr. McCustion he may be written directly, enclosing \$1 for such reply.

Pregnancy disease

Q: We lose goats every spring from pregnancy disease. This disorder develops in the last month of pregnancy; the goats usually die from two to ten days after becoming affected. First the doe lags behind the herd and stays off by herself. When driven into the barn, she is reluctant to move at all and walks with an unsteady, goose-



Dr. McCustion

stepping gait; if pushed along too fast she falls to her knees and wants to lie down. Later she refuses to rise, loses her appetite, has a slimy discharge from the nose and grinds her teeth. Temperature is normal or subnormal. The animal goes into a depression which is soon followed by a deep coma and death. Two of our does miscarried this season at about the lying-down stage of the disease, but they seemed to be relieved by the miscarriage and were soon recuperating. We asked our veterinarian about terminating the pregnancy in two other does as they approached to downer period, thinking it would be better to save the does than the kids, but he believed that abortion would sterilize the does. He administered large doses of B-complex solution daily, and both the does survived.

A: A high mortality rate in pregnancy disease among does and ewes is usual unless treatment is begun early. By a physician's taking a baby case soon after conception and treating the mother all through her pregnancy, many troublesome conditions can be prevented and labor made easier for her and her child. The same principles should be followed with pregnant does. A mixture of bone meal and molasses kept available to a pregnant doe assures much safety against later pregnancy disease. The disease is likely to occur most often in third and later pregnancies, and where there are twins or multiple offspring.

Autopsy reveals the doe's liver to be a light yellow, due to an accumulation of fat in the liver. The livers of the kids of such does contain a high percentage of sugar. Blood chemistry shows the dam's sugar low but her calcium normal, a characteristic of pregnancy disease as distinct from milk fever.

Pantothenic acid has much to do with the accumulation of fat in the liver, and since you report favorable results from the vitamin B-complex administered by your veterinarian, it is possible that this affected the recovery because pantothenic acid is one of the factors in the vitamin B-complex. It deserves more trial and investigation, for a cure cannot be accepted because it works once or twice, but must prove satisfactory results in at least 95 per cent of tried cases.

The replacement of fat by sugar is accomplished through administration, either intravenously or intraperitoneally, of a 10 per cent solution of dextrose in 250 to 500 mil. doses each day. One or two pints of simple syrup or molasses should be given through a stomach tube daily because at certain periods the animal may be unable to swallow, and this tubation will prevent strangulation.

Water should be supplied daily through a stomach tube; it is a requisite in effecting various chemical reactions necessary to restore the system to normal. Ruminating animals require large amounts of water, and dehydration is a problem itself in most cases of pregnancy disease.

Mechanical abortion in hopes of saving the doe usually results in a chronic endometritis of the womb and this means sterility. The remedy for pregnancy disease is a careful plan of minerals, vitamins and hormones with supplementary feeding to strengthen both the dam and the kid during pregnancy.

Paper-skin disease

Q: We recently purchased twin doe kids from a neighbor who was moving away and several weeks later they began to lose weight and gaunt up with a peculiar paper-like coloration of the skin. Some of the droppings were examined by a veterinarian who found the blood-sucking type of worms and gave medicine for them. We have wormed them twice and each time the kids show improvement for a few days but soon slip back into a state where they do not care to move about and will hardly eat, lying curled up in a corner of a stall most of the time. We are wondering if our worming treatment might have been too strong for them?

A: Your kids are suffering from the after effects of the worms, which is anemia. This condition is general and

the skin, as you say, has a color that resembles that of white paper. In fact the disease is known to some as paper-skin disease. The lining of the mouth and inside the eyelids are also bleached out by very little red blood being present in these tissues. The worm medicine was not harmful or you would have had manifestations entirely different from those you mentioned. A blood transfusion would be one of the best things for these kids. If you have a relative of the kids take all three animals to your veterinarian and see if he does not think that a blood transfusion between the relative and kids would be indicated. Usually one or even two such life stimulating treatments will put the recipient up to near normal in an amazingly short period of time. The veterinarian will probably want to further prescribe a tonic containing iron and copper, two elements necessary for normal blood formation in the system. Liver extract is useful in some of these cases and of course in the goat family can only and best be administered through a hypodermic needle. Keep the kids to themselves and try and feed some greens daily even if you have to get these from a food market. Only one or two carrots with tops fed daily for a short time will produce excellent results.

Papillary epithelimonas

Q: We have acquired a buck that was doomed to be slaughtered because there were large masses of tumor-

like formations on the sides of his neck and extending down toward the brisket. Most of these growths were about the size of a person's last joint of the little finger and were more or less in clusters; only occasionally did a tumor exist alone. Some told us that this was a kind of skin cancer and was inherited and of course we would not want to use the buck if this is the case, but he has sired some wonderful kids and since male goats are scarce in our section it seems unwise not to try and clear this disease up if the same would be possible. We could use him in some artificial insemination work if that would help prevent spreading of the trouble to other animals.

A: This condition is commonly called "warts." It is due to a filtrable virus and therefore very infectious from one animal to another under the right conditions. For this reason the buck should not be used for stud purposes or for artificial insemination work until the disease has been eradicated. The buck contracted this from some other animal either directly or indirectly. This means of spreading from animal to animal does not work rapidly so if you can isolate the buck and exercise ordinary sanitary precautions there will be little chance of contamination to the other members of your herd. There is an effective method of serum treatment which will cause these warts to disappear. Consult your local veterinarian for more details as these apply to this particular case.

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Offering 25 well-bred does and 2 fine bucks. Does are from 1 year to 7 years. Stock is primarily DEL-NORTE, plus a few purchases in the past from Mrs. Benson and others of the best herds I could find. However, I have not personally milked most of these does during the past year and cannot make a statement as to their production—but they have the best of breeding and are offered at extremely low prices.

DOES priced at \$35 to \$100

The two bucks offered are GLORIAS FAVORATE DEL-NORTE, and the other is one of my own raising, WINONA HUSTON, sired by Fleetwood Del-Norte and from one of the best does I ever owned. The bucks are priced at \$75 each.

REFERENCES: Mrs. F. N. Craver, Del-Norte Herd, Bentonville, Ark., or any bank or person in Lewisburg, Ronceverte or White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

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Home of Imported Budlett's Mariner and Valley Park Hill Brutus Sandy—both at stud to approved does.

Kids for sale at live-and-let-live prices



WORRY CORNER

YOU ARE invited to write Dairy Goat Journal about any problems (if your problem is veterinary, please refer to this special department in Dairy Goat Journal before writing). They will be answered free of charge, or you will be referred to sources of information. BE SURE AND ENCLOSE STAMPED ENVELOPE FOR REPLY. Each month a few problems of general interest will be published in this department.

Odorless bucks

Q: I have heard that there is some breed of goats where the buck has no odor. What breed is this?

A: It has been claimed by some that Nubian bucks have no odor—a statement readily refuted by any experienced breeder. It may be that bucks of this breed in some instances do have less odor, but certain individual bucks in all breeds show a minimum odor. This seems to be related more to the short coats of these animals which carry less dirt, and to the habits of the individual buck.

Any buck clipped regularly, bathed regularly, and treated as needed with a good odor-destroying preparation can be kept reasonably free of odor.

Number of kids

Q: How many kids have been produced by a single doe in her lifetime?

A: The only record reported of this kind is an English doe, Emerald, born early in 1911 and which died Nov. 17, 1927. She produced 34 kids, including a male and female in 1927. Her first 27 kids were all females.

Testing goats

Q: Why will not our State Veterinarian test goats? One refused to test ours, saying he was not allowed to touch goats.

A: This was no doubt an idiosyncrasy of the particular veterinarian. You should write the head of his department about this, and no doubt the veterinarian would be given instructions to render you the same service he renders other livestock breeders.

Fattening a doe

Q: What can I do to fatten a doe I just bought? She is in very poor condition.

A: First, of course, check to see that she is free from internal and external parasites—it will be well to clip her as soon as the weather is warm enough. See that she is getting all the minerals and vitamins she needs. Feed her abundantly of good, nutritious, palatable hay and forage, giving sufficient grain supplement to balance her ration. Be sure she is getting more total digestible nutrients than required for her body maintenance and for production—it is this excess of nutrients that lay on the desired coat of fat.

Goats and poultry

Q: This farm formerly had poultry on it which became badly infested

with microscopic tapeworms. About 8 years later another apparently healthy flock was housed in the same quarters and became as badly infested as the first. The poultry house has been carefully disinfected and whitewashed, of course. Are goats liable to become infested with this type of tapeworm? Are they susceptible to other poultry diseases?

A: Goats are not susceptible to any disease affecting poultry so far as is known, nor are any parasites affecting poultry transmissible to goats. For that reason there would be no danger in housing goats where chickens have been as far as tapeworms or other parasites are concerned.

Bucks alone

Q: What is the objection to allowing a buck to run with the does?

A: First, it is then difficult to know when the does are bred and one cannot watch them closely enough at kidding time, or if one wants to sell a doe he cannot state definitely if the doe is bred or when. Another objection is that a certain amount of odor will get on the does from the buck and will be transmitted to the one doing the milking—if not to the milk itself.

Wethers

Q: If a buck kid is castrated will it have an objectionable odor when it grows up?

A: No.

Grass variety

Q: Where can I find out about the kind of grass growing in my pasture?

A: Your County Agricultural Agent is the best person to advise you on local grass varieties and to make recommendations on pasture plants. If you have no County Agent your State Agricultural Extension Service can advise you.

Beet tops for goats

Q: Are beet tops good for goats? What about cabbage and wild mustard?

A: Beet tops are decidedly laxative and should therefore be fed in moderation. Silage is less laxative than fresh tops, and probably not more than 3 lbs. a day should be given to a goat. Beet leaves contain considerable oxalic acid which is poisonous if animals receive too large amounts.

Cabbage, mustard, and so on, make excellent feed for goats, but should be fed after milking so that they do not taint the milk.

Color of cream

Q: Why is goat cream white instead of yellow?

A: The vitamin A in goat cream is present in its pure state instead of in the form of carotin as in cow's cream.

Supernumerary teats

Q: A doe kid has four teats instead of the normal two. Does this indicate a better than average milker? Will she have an udder like a cow?

A: The two extra teats are what are known as supernumerary teats, the little "extra" teats that sometimes appear along with the regular pair with which nature equips the doe. Doe kids should be carefully examined for this fault at birth.

These supernumeraries may vary from tiny non-functional appendages to completely functional extra teats; they may be entirely separate from the normal pair, or grow with them as "double teats."

Since this defect is definitely hereditary, stock showing this characteristic should be shunned for breeding purposes, for sooner or later real malformed udders will appear. But for milking purposes these animals may be made quite satisfactory by the removal of the extra teats.

Small, separated supernumerary teats may be removed surgically, or by "tying off" with silk thread; larger ones, with functional mammary glands accompanying them, require a veterinarian's assistance for removal.

Temperature

Q: What is the normal temperature for a goat?

A: The normal temperature is about 101° F. to 104° F., and is taken with an ordinary clinical thermometer at the rectum. The temperature of a kid is about one degree higher.

Self-sucking

Q: A doe just fresh has started nursing herself, and as a result we are getting no milk from her.

A: This is a bad habit, and preven-

tion is usually the best cure. It is usually caused by permitting the udder to become too tight and painful, causing the doe to start the habit.

Sometimes the self-sucker can be broken by applying ill-tasting materials to the teats. Again, a muzzle of some sort can be used. Equally practical is a harness consisting of a surcingle back of the front legs, a halter on the head, and a pole running from the halter to the surcingle, passing between the front legs—this prevents the doe from turning her head and reaching the teats.

Ropy milk

Q: After the milk from our goats stands a while it has a slimy deposit in the bottom of the container.

A: Slimy or ropy milk is caused by bacterial action, usually introduced through water; or it may be caused by some irritant forage or some errors in feeding which should be treated about the same as indigestion. The bacterial form is caused by an especially active, hardy organism, and ordinary methods of sterilization often fail. Only the use of good chemical disinfectants, especially those strong in chlorine, are effective in destroying these bacteria.

Pounds and quarts

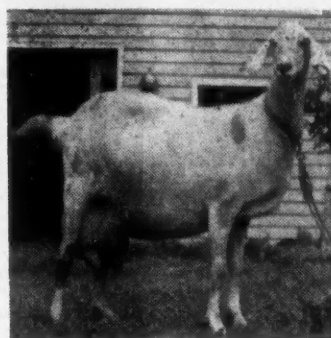
Q: I see milk records quoted in pounds. What does this mean in quarts?

A: Milk varies considerably in weight, depending on its composition. The richer in butterfat, the less a quart of milk will weigh. However, for all practical purposes it is satisfactory to consider 1 pint of milk as the equivalent to 1 lb.; or 8 lbs. to the gallon.

Milking by machine

Q: Are milking machines available for use with dairy goats.

A: Yes. Milking machines have proved entirely practical, efficient and economical with dairy goats when the herd is sufficiently large to justify mechanization. Any standard machine used for cows can be adapted



1932 • CAPE MAY NUBIANS • 1953
Offering choice buck and doe kids out of high-producing, long-lactation dams, milking 8 to 14 lbs. when fresh, some milking over 2 yrs. since last freshening. Every brood dam in the herd a blue ribbon doe. • Buck kids are raised on reservation only. • Please send detailed inquiries to

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NANCY WATSON: Putney, Vt.

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One of quadruplets born Apr. 2. Large, extremely vigorous, excellent type.

Dam: Niblet of Scotchman's Folly (see picture, Dairy Goat Journal, pg. 16, Feb. 1953), now milking 4 qts. first kidding. Sire: Sleet of Scotchman's Folly.

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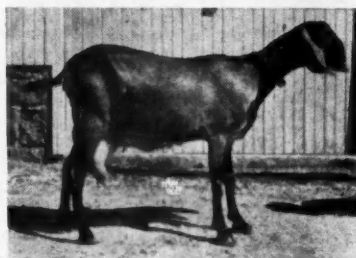
for the winter months ahead—if you purchase an April, May or June bred doe from

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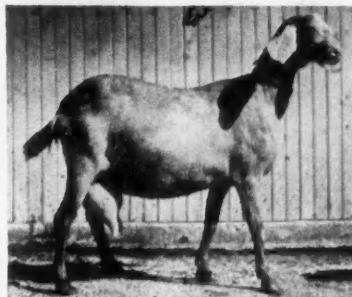
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Contents

1. North America Rediscovered the Dairy Goat
2. A Hobby that May Become a Business
3. What Kind of Goat is Best for You
4. Where to Buy Goats
5. Feeding Arrangements, Stalls, and Other Barn Equipment
6. How to Build a Goat Dairy Barn
7. Feeding for Health and Milk Production
8. Care of the Milking Doe
9. Breeding Up for Better Goats
10. Breeding Suggestions and Care of the Pregnant Doe
11. Bringing up Husky, Lively Kids
12. Keeping Your Herd Healthy
13. Simple Home Treatments
14. In Conclusion

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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

JOURNAL-WAY

Leaflets

A series of leaflets to help you is now made available to subscribers to Dairy Goat Journal. Any ONE leaflet is 10c; 3 leaflets for 25c, postpaid:

1. Tips on Kid Care
2. Furs and Skins from Goats
3. Buying Goats
4. Care of Milk in the Home
5. Goat Milk for Nursing Mothers
6. Breeding, Pregnancy and Care of the Doe at Kidding
7. Tainted Milk, Its Causes and Remedies
8. Goat Manure
9. Stomach Ulcers
10. Brucella Infection
11. How to Evaluate a Goat
12. Kid-Rearing with Dry Skim Milk

Order by number and title.

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.

to goats. This is necessary, of course, as the cow has 4 teats, the goat but 2.

Bucks with does

Q: Is it all right to let my bucks run with the does during the "off" season?

A: This is often a good way to get does bred for fall milkers, as they are often less demonstrative in the spring and summer months and the owner will fail to notice the signs of estrus. The buck should seldom be left to run with the milking herd because he may worry the does and cause some decrease in milk production; and unless kept scrupulously clean "buck odor" may taint the milk.

Should it be desired to let the buck run with the does that are not wanted to be bred there are available from supply houses "shields" that can be put on the buck, as a harness, to prevent him from serving the does.

Good milk

Q: How long after freshening is it before a doe's milk is good to use?

A: In some communities ordinance provides a certain number of days after parturition before the milk can be marketed—this varies from city to city. Many breeders consider 4 to 8 milkings after freshening as necessary for the milk to change from colostrum to "normal" milk. Perhaps the best rule is to watch for the ready foaming of the milk in the pail during the process of milking, and the normal appearance of the milk.

Poison pasture

Q: I want to put my goats out on pasture, but I am afraid there may be poisonous plants there. How can I tell if there are such plants in the pasture?

A: Your County Agricultural Agent or your State Agricultural Extension Service will be familiar with poisonous pasture plants native to your area. Get in touch with them, and if advisable they will even make an inspection of your pasture.



Hans Quistorff, Gig Harbor, Wash., with his 4-H Club Nubian yearling doe, Dokle Q Fama.

Drying off the doe

Q: Will a doe's udder cake if the milk is not removed or will it absorb?

A: It is now recommended practice to merely stop milking the doe completely whenever the dry period is to start. After this last milking pressure is built up to cause milk secretion to cease and reabsorption to commence. Controlled experiments have shown that no detrimental effects follow drying off in this manner. Some, however, recommend milking the doe out once after the process has started to relieve the doe from discomfort.

Evaluating a buck

Q: Should I always buy an expensive buck for a herd sire?

A: Quality in a sire is not judged by his cost—although as a rule a person will not pay a fancy price for a poor sire. But it is always the wise plan to use the best buck possible, regardless of his cost.



Head study of Mynas—By Fred Knoop.

PLAN NOW for your CREAM of the CROP Saanen kids

A real opportunity to get the finest in future herd sires or foundation brood dams. Sired by—

IMPORTED \$43† ETHERLEY MYNAS

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GOAT CLUB

Doings



Organizations of dairy goat owners are invited to contribute newsworthy items from their meetings. Mere routine "reports" will not be published—the bare fact that "Mr. Smith talked on cheesemaking" is not helpful, but a resume of information in that talk will be of value to other owners.

Reports must be written on one side of sheet only; if typewritten they must be double-spaced, or if hand-written allow comparable space between lines, with ample margins; carbon copies will not be accepted. Copy for reports must reach Dairy Goat Journal not later than the first of the month for the following issue (May 1 for June issue and so on).

Coming Events

- June 7—Milking Competition of the Capital Dairy Goat Assn., Russell Farm, Bristow, Va.
- June 7—Kentucky Milk Goat Breeders Assn. Buck and Kid Show, Dr. Bandeen Farm, Louisville. Z. R. Milton, supt., Rt. 2, Frankfort, Ky.
- June 7—San Fernando Valley Goat Society Buck Show, Devonshire Downs, Northridge, Calif. Vernon Hill, supt.; N. S. Goodridge, judge.
- June 14—Specialty Show of Alpine Breeders of California, Laurelwood Acres, 9325 Topanga Canyon Blvd. Hans W. Bjornsen, show chairman.
- June 14—New Yorker Alpine Club show, Harry Clauss Farm, Canandaigua, N. Y.
- June 14—Plymouth Bristol Goat Assn. show, Mrs. Augusta Kay, sec., 605 Bedford St., Whitman, Mass.
- June 15—Catskill Dairy Goat Assn. kid show at home of Howard and Florence Dorland, N. Harpersfield, N. Y.—Myra Smith, sec., Rt. 1, Sidney Center, N. Y.
- June 16—Combined kid show of Cleveland Area Milk Goat Assn. and North Central Assn., Cuyahoga Fairgrounds, Berea, O. Mrs. Galen Cooley, Rt. 1, Berea, O., sec.
- June 21—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. 7th Annual Goat Show, Helen Staver, sec., West Brattleboro, Vt.
- June 21—Saanen Dairy Goat Club of California annual Specialty Show, Laurelwood Acres, Chatsworth, Calif. Chairman, H. A. Foote, Tarzana, Calif.
- June 21—Indiana Milk Goat Breeders Assn. Kid Show, Deming Park, Terre Haute. Don Eisman, sec., Seelyville, Ind.
- June 21—Indiana State and Wabash Valley Milk Goat Breeders Assn., Inc., kid show, Forest Park, Brazil, Ind. Basket dinner at noon.—Lucille Eisman, sec., Terre Haute, Ind.
- June 21—Central Willamette Valley Dairy Goat Club Purebred Buck and Grade Doe Show, Mariposa Farm, Albany, Oreg. Philis Parsons, sec., Rt. 4, Box 399, Albany, Oreg.
- June 28—Scioto Valley Goat Club Kid Show, Union Co. Fair Grounds, Marysville, O. Cora Seygrover, chairman, Marysville, O.
- June 28—Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn. Kid and Buck Show, Illinois State Fair Grounds, Springfield. Basket dinner at noon. Mrs. Helen Wells, sec., 1508 Homewood, Springfield, Ill.
- June 28—Central New York Dairy Goat Society 19th Annual Kid Show, R. L. Harris Farm, Fabius, N. Y. R. L. Harris, supt.
- June 28—Specialty Show of the Nubian Breeders Assn., at Laurelwood Acres, Chatsworth, Calif.
- July 4—Ohio Milk Goat Breeders Assn. Kid Show, Fair Grounds, Delaware, O. David Jones, chairman, Marysville, O.
- July 11—Cooperative Goat Products Assn. and California Goat Breeders Assn. Combined Kid Show, Chevonshire Goat Dairy, Valley Blvd., Puente, Calif.
- July 12—Oregon Dairy Goat Breeders Assn. kid show, Holladay Park, Portland, Oreg. Lena M. Collins, sec., Rt. 2, Box 69, Boring, Oreg. Robert Casebeer, judge. Potluck dinner at noon.
- July 18—North East Ohio Milk Goat Assn. kid show, Jefferson Fair Grounds, Mrs. Chester Norton, sec., Conneaut, O.
- July 30—Aug. 1—Goat show of the Delaware Valley Milk Goat Assn. at the Kimberton Fair, Kimberton, Pa. O. Stuart Thomson, Jr., pres., Box 15, Kimberton, Pa.
- Aug. 14—23—Illinois State Fair goat show,

- Springfield, Ill. James E. Tays, gen. mgr., Springfield, Ill.
- Aug. 18-21—Catskill Dairy Goat Assn. show, with Delaware Co. Fair, Walton, N. Y.—Myra Smith, sec., Rt. 1, Sidney Center, N. Y.
- Aug. 19-23—Cuyahoga Co. Fair Goat Show Berea, O. Mrs. Galen Cooley, Rt. 1, Berea, O., sec.
- Sept. 3-7—San Fernando Valley Goat Society Annual Show, 51st District Fair, Northridge, Calif. Vernon Hill, supt.; Fred B. Knoop, judge.
- Sept. 5—Boone Co. Fair and Missouri Milk Goat Assn. Goat Show, Columbia, Mo.
- Sept. 21-23—American Goat Society annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo. R. D. Weis, sec., Mena, Ark.
- Oct. 19-21—American Milk Goat Record Assn. annual meeting, Columbia, Mo. R. W. Soens, sec., Elyria, O.

What do you know that is coming up in the goat industry? Meetings of your association, shows, fairs or other dates of interest, should be listed under "Coming Events." A postcard is all that is necessary to send in such listings.

AMGRA WILL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AT COLUMBIA, MO.

The directors of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. have accepted the invitation of the Missouri College of Agriculture, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce and of Dairy Goat Journal to hold the 1953 annual meeting at Columbia, Mo. on Oct. 19, 20 and 21. The directors will hold a meeting on the day preceding.

A program committee will be appointed to work with the College of Agriculture to develop a useful and interesting educational program as well as to carry on the usual business of the association.—R. W. Soens, sec., Elyria, O.

CARL HUMBYRD ELECTED TO HEAD YAKIMA VALLEY ASSN.

At the April meeting of the Yakima Valley Dairy Goat Assn. officers for the coming year were elected. These are: Carl Humbyrd, pres.; Mrs. Alfred Wolover, vice-pres.; Opal Humbyrd, sec.; Dick Baugher, treas.; Mrs. Ruth Lamson, chairman entertainment committee.

Joe Richartz, Jr., a member of the association, is building a new Grade A goat dairy and plans to have it completed before September. He will have samples of Grade A milk in the goat barn at the fair this year to distribute to the public.

The local Yakima newspaper recently published an article by Mrs. Humbyrd explaining the economics of goatkeeping.

Due to the efforts of members of the association goats are increasing rapidly in the area and are bought up as fast as they are advertised for sale—and those who purchase goats are always invited to attend our meetings.—Report by Mrs. Opal Humbyrd, Yakima, Wash.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION PLANS TO ASSIST "GOATS FOR EGYPT"

The Illinois Goat Breeders Assn. met Apr. 26 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Caswell, Springfield. The plan for sending goats to Egypt was discussed and members were urged to keep all their good kids so that they could be sent to Egypt. The Illinois State Junior Chamber of

PINCKNEY FARM'S SAANENS

Carmel, New York



Herd sire—

\$844† Mostyn Messenger

England's Leading Saanen Sire for 1951

This is Pinckney Farm's Melody and Melody at 4 days of age. Next month you will see their dam, Pinckney Farm's Avalon, as Messenger's first milker.

We expect June kids.

BEECH HILL SAANENS

Hardy, Maine-grown stock

with

LONG LACTATIONS

—Booking 1953 kids—

MRS. C. M. STANFORD, Wayne, Maine

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The British Goat Society's Year Book for 1953

Living up to its high reputation of past years, the new edition is a treasure of important and useful information on goatkeeping, plus 56 illustrations of England's best goats. Here are some of the article titles:

Artificially Induced Lactation
Breeds of Spanish Goats
Breed Points
Disbudding with Collodion
Enterotoxemia
Goats in the Scheme of Things
Goats' Meat
Afterbirth
Goats' Milk Products
Goat Skins and Kid Skins
Iodine for Goats
Lack of Cobalt
Let the Cases Speak for Themselves
Milk of the Goat
Treatment of Infantile Eczema
Troubles Which Affect Production

A limited number of copies are available in America

Price \$1.50 postpaid

A few copies of the 1952 Year Book are also available at \$1.50; and a few copies of the 1946 Year Book at \$1, postpaid.

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

Greenleaf Saanens
GOOD UDDERS • LONG LACTATION
On Official Test
Reserve your 1953 kids now from Four
and Five Star milkers
H. A. FOOTE
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Grandson of imported
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Sennruti doe. Bucks from
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TOGGENBURG BUCK KID

Typical type, extra fine breeding, a
beauty; healthy with high vitality.
All inquiries answered.

MRS. ALEX KRAFTENBERG
Geyser, Montana

TIME to be thinking of
next year's herd sire!

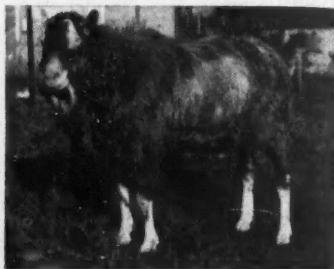
Those who saw his offspring at Wasson's
during the AGS convention will be inter-
ested to know that we have 4 hornless
sons of Wasson's Nick for sale this year.
Prices very reasonable. For sales list
write Wilson Shoppe, Rt. 1, Bellefonte, Pa.

Yalaha Toggenburgs

A few kids by *B Chikaming Boliver
Trump (son of 6*M Jalna), some out of
* and ** dams.

DONALD E. BENNETT
Rt. 2 Box 170 Fairfax, Va.
Phone Wash., D. C., JE2-8113

Kokena Herd has too many bucks---good ones!



What is this fine fellow worth to you?

KOKENA'S CHAMPION T-9074

Born Feb. 11, 1949
Sire: Wraynor's Bill T-4583
Dam: Patsy Lane T-7359, AR 241, 304.
Best offer before July 1 gets him!

TWO CHOICE BUCK KIDS

Sons of Acacia Star Maker T-9440, from AR
dams:
Kokena's Happy Warrior (dehorned) \$75
Kokena's Prince Charming (naturally horn-
less) \$125

JERRY H. GASS
Rt. 4 Box 63 Buckhannon, W. Va.

Commerce is planning an exhibit of kids
at the Leland Hotel in Springfield on May
1 and 2 as part of the Junior Chamber
program for buying goats for Egypt.—
Report by Mrs. Charles Clack, reporter,
Lincoln, Ill.

**SHOW PLANNED BY
NUBIAN BREEDERS ASSN.**

The Nubian Breeders Assn. is planning
a specialty show for June 28 at Laurel-
wood Acres, Chatsworth, Calif., with M.
A. Maxwell as Judge. Last year's show
had 133 entries, and plans are being made
for a larger show this year. There will be
a milk bar where milk, doughnuts and
sandwiches will be sold, but visitors are
invited to bring their own picnic lunches.
A class in grooming and showing tech-
niques is being planned.—Report by Mary
Gambes.

**SAANEN CLUB ASKS FOR
CHANGE IN PROPOSED LAW**

The proposed laws regulating cattle and
dairy goats in California were discussed
at the last meeting of the Saanen Dairy
Goat Club in California. The secretary of
the club was instructed to write asking that
the word "goat" be deleted from the bills.
Individual members were also urged to
write in opposition to these bills.

Mrs. Lampe reported that several en-
tries had been received for the Futurity
Class at the Specialty Show on June 21.
A new class is also being added to the
show, a junior dairy herd consisting of
3 milking yearlings.

A member warned that if kids nurse
the dam that the doe's udder should be
washed before the kids nurse as the bac-
teria on the udder may cause scours.

The question of surplus milk was dis-
cussed, and the fact that April, May and
June usually mean extra milk. It was
suggested that the easiest method for
keeping a level in milk production is by
spaced breedings; starting with late kids
and breeding them late in the season and
each year watch carefully for those that
follow a pattern of breeding late, and with
the same procedure for the early breeders.

A heavy milk surplus can be used for
feeding calves. Cottage cheese, yogurt
and other products can be made to utilize
seasonal surpluses. Of course, during the
summer much extra milk can be made
into ice cream. Surplus milk can be
frozen and stored for periods of short-
ages.

A vote of thanks was given the Lampes
for their demonstrations of milking and
care of goats conducted for Susie Lampe's
class at school and later repeated for two
other junior grades.

**SAN FERNANDO VALLEY SOCIETY
SEES CEMENT PICTURES**

Del Liddle of the Portland Cement Assn.
showed pictures of the use of concrete at
the last meeting of the San Fernando Val-
ley Goat Society and he answered many
questions directed to the use of concrete
in goat dairy construction.

All members and others are urged to
oppose the bill introduced into the Cal-
ifornia legislature, Bill 1681, which would
virtually end many goat breeding estab-
lishments in California.

**MRS. DOROTHY MARTIN TO
HEAD TOGGENBURG CLUB**

Election by the National Toggenburg
Club resulted as follows: Mrs. Dorothy
Martin, pres.; Glen A. Newcomer, Jr.,
vice-pres.; Mrs. Josephine Owens, sec.; Dr.
Stanley Bandoen, Rev Charles D. Likely
and George Reuss, directors.—Report by
Mrs. Josephine Owens, sec., Mena, Ark.

ANSWERS

to your

QUESTIONS

DO YOU have questions coming
up regularly in the keeping of
your goats? Questions such as
these—

How much should a doe be fed?

Open your copy of Aids to Goatkeeping
to page 41 for the answer.

How can I dehorn my goat?

A chapter of Aids to Goatkeeping is
entitled Dehorning and Other Operations.

What ration is best for my goats?

An entire chapter of Aids to Goatkeeping
is devoted to feeding.

What shall I look for when I buy?

Suggestions, helps and warnings make
up a chapter on this subject.

My doe's milk has blood in it!

Don't worry! Aids to Goatkeeping dis-
cusses this on page 90.

What is a grade goat?

Just turn to page 47 of Aids to Goat-
keeping—all systems of breeding are
discussed in this chapter.

**How can I know when my doe is
ready to breed?**

Page 52 of Aids to Goatkeeping has the
answer.

YES, questions like these, and hun-
dreds more, come up in goatkeeping
every day. Some of them can cost
you a lot of money, too, if you don't
have the answers when you need
them.

AIDS TO GOATKEEPING is the
ONE book designed to meet this
very need. . . . Look at the list of
contents below and see how important
it is that you have your copy now
to answer all these questions that
come up.

Aids to Goatkeeping

Fifth Edition

By Corl A. Leach, editor
Dairy Goat Journal

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| Buck | |

—54 illustrations—

Price \$2 postpaid

Order your copy today

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

Classified ADS

Breeders' Rates: 7c a word for single insertion; 6 consecutive insertions of same ad, ordered in advance, for the price of 5; 12 such insertions at cost of 8. Minimum \$1 an insertion. Count all initials, numbers and abbreviations as words.

Commercial Rates: 10c a word, minimum 20 words, same discounts as above.

Copy for classified ad must reach Dairy Goat Journal before the 5th of the month preceding date of publication (April 5th for May issue, and so on). If possible send ads earlier so that you may receive acknowledgments for possible correction before that date. Ads arriving after closing date appear in next available issue.

References: All new advertisers must furnish at least one bank and one business reference—ads will not be published until such references are thoroughly checked (you will save time by submitting written statements from references with your ad order).

Cash in full must accompany order. If you are not certain as to the cost of your ad, write it out and send it to Dairy Goat Journal, and we will bill you for it in advance.

1953	JUNE						1953
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30					

Remember June 5—the last day for your advertisement to reach Dairy Goat Journal for insertion in the July issue.

AT STUD

NUBIANS

HARLO OF OAK DEN, by Chanel of Scotchman's Folly; out of Heidi of Oak Den, daughter of Horus of Wheelbarrow Hill. R. E. Ogden, Sickelstown Rd., West Nyack, N.Y.

SCOTCHMAN'S FOLLY SLEET, by Chanel of Scotchman's Folly, out of Nibbles of Red Barn. C. E. Leach, Columbia, Mo.

SAANENS

SONNY BOY of Laurelwood Acres, former junior herd sire for Laurelwood Dairy, Chatsworth, Calif. Dam and 2 sisters qualified for Advanced Registry. Send for pedigree. Fee \$15. Dot Rogers, Caprice Farm, Burtonsville, Md.

FRENCH ALPINES

TWO DOES, 2½ years old, daughters of Pierre Del-Norte. One 2½ year old buck, son of Pierre Del-Norte, Del-Norte buck and doe kids, registered in your name; all of them best type animals. R. L. Stallings, Box 1069, New Bern, N.C.

FRENCH ALPINES only. A sure profitable buy. Star herd sire and does. All reservations accepted. None better in breeding or production. Dameway Dairy Goat Farm, Chattanooga 3, Tenn.

LINWOOD Orchard French Alpines: 3 bred does, 2 yearling does, 3-year-old herd sire—grandson of Pierre Del-Norte. W. W. Parker, Rt. 4, Box 63, Stevens Point, Wis.

WE HAVE a limited number of French Alpine kids for sale, out of long lactation does and Del-Norte sires. Milk Creek Goat Dairy, H. Schulz, 3136 W. 13th St., Erie Pa.

CAN YOU SUPPLY THIS REQUEST?

"If you have a list of those who have good milking goats for sale I would appreciate it, especially of those who live closest to us."—E. A. Binger, Traverse Co., Minn.

Then with your advertisement appearing each month in Dairy Goat Journal you will find hundreds of buyers like this looking in the ads to buy dairy goats from you.

THREE prize-winning milking does, 1 yearling, two 1953 kids, and proved buck. Priced to sell. Glenn Johnson, Rt. 1, Box 148, Holcomb, N.Y.

FRENCH ALPINE doe and buck kids. Nine lbs. milkers as 2 year old. Her dam milked 18 lbs. and granddam milked 3 gal. per day. A. C. Boyd, Randallstown, Md.

HERD REDUCTION sale. Registered, purebred French Alpines. Tomona Ranch, 908 N. 40th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

BREEDERS: Safeguard your customer—register in American Goat Society, Mena, Ark., for proof of pure breeding.

SON AND GRANDSON of Le Poilu. Production bred, white; \$40, \$15. Borgkvist's, Kittery, Me.

FOR SALE: Registered buck, Oakwood's Joe, 2 years old. Barion Anderson, Box 367, Parma, Idaho.

CROSSBRED DOES, ½ to 31/32 pure; from proved stock. Roy Schroeder, Rt. 1, Box 187, Riverside, Calif.

HOPEWELL French Alpine buck kids. Top Del-Norte bloodlines. Robert Rowe, Mt. Zion, Ill.

SEE OUR display ad, page 13, this issue. D. S. MacQueen, Lewisburg, W. Va.

NUBIANS

PRICE REDUCTION on excellent registered stock: Mountainbrook Rhoda, large, black, 4-qt. doe, freshened Feb. 1953; Cape May Delilah, large, buff, 5-qt. doe, freshened May 1953; White-Day Jurgen, 2½ year old buck, sire of more than 30 kids, son of imp. Berkham Jenkins. Pictures provided. Spaulding Rogers, Hollins College, Va.

APEX NUBIANS: A beautiful, dark fawn colored buck, born Mar. 15, 1953; disbudded; Brutus and Oakwood breeding. Beautiful black buck, hornless, born May 3, 1953; Brutus and Oakwood breeding. One black and one brown doe born Mar. 26, 1953; Brutus, Chikaming and Oakwood breeding. Write for pictures and prices. H. M. Butler, Lewis, Kans.

BREEDERS of top quality Nubian stock. Mountainbrook Budd, great, nepotent son of Theydron Viceroy, at stud. Budd kids sold by reservation. Some mature stock usually available. H. L. Showalter, Jr., Swamp Fox Farm, Chambersburg, Pa. Tel. Marion 15.

DESERT NUBIANS offers sons of Desert Noella, grand champion at State Fair; twice grand champion for production in American Goat Society contest. Sired by Helene's Roger, son of 1949 winner of same contest. Mrs. J. C. Lincoln, Scottsdale, Ariz.

THE ORISKA NUBIANS. Does bred for April and May. Yearlings and kids from long lactation dams. Daughters of Schorharie Hills Crispin Leland. Come to see them week ends or evenings. Vernan James, Upper Utica St., Oriskany, N.Y.

OFFSPRING of 3 does: Katrein's Charmain, 4248 lbs.; Katrein's Lorelle, 3425 lbs.; Myra del Valle, who is Charmain's dam and Lorelle's grandam. Alfred Jelinski, 13651 Dronfield, San Fernando, Calif.

REGISTERED BUCKS; occasionally does. No culls. Chikaming, Oakwood, Sunnyslope. Reasonable. Mrs. James Alexandres, Rt. 4, Mason City, Ia.

ANCHOR LANTERN FARM. Registered Nubians, superior milkers. Hardy, large Farmers' prices. Francis Gott, Pemaquid, Me.

KITMAR NUBIANS. Spring kids from Chikaming and Brutus bloodlines. Mrs. James Pike, Central Ave., Cedar Brook, N. J.

FOR SALE: Purebred, registered Nubian buck and doe kids; from the best bloodlines. Dr. J. H. Cain, P. O. Box 494, Fairfax, Okla.

BEAUTIFUL purebred Nubian buck, 2 years old, and papers. Gentle, hornless. From Clark's Yankee Jeep. \$65. Jerry Riveer, Rt. 1, Box 48, Orange, Tex.

SHIRLOSS NUBIANS offers milking does, bred does, doe and buck kids; Chikaming, Brutus bloodlines. Mrs. Vern Bailey, Arlington, Ind.

ROCK HAVEN Nubians. Sons and daughters of 4- and 5-qt. does and a few milking does for sale. Come see them, or write. C. F. Bohn, Hayden, Mo.

SILVER BELL SABRA, twin sister to our herd sire. Freshening date July 12. Silver Bell Goatery, 1508 Homewood, Springfield, Ill.

BEGINNERS: If you buy purebreds, be sure they are registered in American Goat Society, Mena, Ark.

NUBIANS: Registered bucks, does, featuring type and production. (No Sundays.) Halls Fair Acres, Granada, Minn.

RED NUBIANS: Buck, 2 does; purebred; excellent bloodlines. No shipping. Dora Winter, Perry, O.

TWIN NUBIANS, ½ grade. Will freshen in June. Registered. Everett J. Filgate, Passumpsic, Vt.

PUREBRED, brown, hornless March buck kid; Mountainbrook and Oakwood breeding; \$25. Mavrick Ranch, Redvale, Colo.

DOES, BUCKS; yearlings, kids. Fine stock, reasonable. Awake Herd, 1207 Sudekum Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

NUBIAN buck kid from heavy producer; sired by son of imported Brutus. Caddo Nubians, Rt. 4, West Monroe, La.

BUCK, 2 years, 6-qt. dam. Good ancestry. \$30. Mrs. James Alexandres, Rt. 4, Mason City, Ia.

Q HERD offers sons and brothers of champions, \$25 up. Rt. 1, Gig Harbor, Wash.

CAN YOU SUPPLY THIS REQUEST?

"Can you name any good breeders near me, as I want to buy some goats?"—Howard S. Long, Weld Co., Colo.

Then with your advertisement appearing each month in Dairy Goat Journal you will find hundreds of buyers like this looking in the ads to buy dairy goats from you.

ROCK ALPINES

BUCK AND DOE KIDS from high-producing AMGRA-tested dams. Young kids taken at the farm specially priced. Hickory Hill Goat Farm, Rt. 2, Paterson, N. J.

SAANENS

REGISTERED Saanen doe and buck kids from Tresa of Irondale (4526.9 lbs. milk in 365 days) and her family, and sired by double son of Petrol (imp.) \$50 to \$100 each at 3 months old. \$35 off on kids picked up at my barn at 3 days old. T. E. Bunn, Jr., 1899 N. Druid Hills Rd., Decatur, Ga.

NEW ORDINANCE necessitates dispersal of our small but choice Saanen herd. Milking does, bred and unbred doelings, senior and junior herd sires at sacrifice prices. Here is the opportunity to obtain the best with which to start a dairy herd or add to one. Farm delivery only. E. Lucille Kinney, 155 Bothin Rd., Manor, Marin Co., Calif.

GOLDEN HILL HERD, home of Cameo of Wasatch, Advanced Registry 1884. Buck and doe kids. Sire, Pebblehaven Petalarch, grandson of imp. Moonlarch Endymion and imp. Thundersley Petrol. Dams 10 to 16 lb. milkers. \$35 and up. Evelyn Hubbard, Rt. 2, Kensington, O.

MILKERS

12 to 14 months old
yield 240 to 300 lbs. of
milk in 30 days.

Arvoa exceeded 11 lbs. daily, 13 months
Arvea exceeded 10 lbs. daily, 13 months
Arima exceeded 9 1/2 lbs. daily, 12 months
Judy ----- 305-day yield, 3607 lbs.
Queena ----- 305-day yield, 3284 lbs.
Linda Rosa ----- 305-day yield, 3205 lbs.
Jendean ----- 305-day yield, 2795 lbs.
Sylvia ----- 305-day yield, 2458 lbs.
Arlia ----- 242-day yield, 2486 lbs.
Arloa ----- 242-day yield, 2432 lbs.
Ainea ----- 242-day yield, 2384 lbs.
Adloa ----- 242-day yield, 2266 lbs.

Sons and grandsons of the above does,
registered and crated, FOB, \$30 to \$90
Will sell 2 AR milkers and 2-year-old
milkers (only to buyers who come and get
them), \$90 to \$190 each.

Every MILKMAKER on ADMOR FARMS is
a purebred Toggenburg, descendant of
famous high producing families. You can
depend on a pair of MILKMAKERS to out-
yield three ordinary goats.

Buy the Best Now and Cut Production
Costs Every Day in the Years Ahead

ADMOR FARMS

Moravia, New York

Phone 485J1

Brown's

POWDERED GOAT MILK

1 lb. tin makes 5 qts., \$2. One case, 24
lbs., \$36. Shipments prepaid in USA.

BROWN GOAT FARM
Menomonie, Wis.

Imported British Saanens

Hortense of Weald gave over 3500 lbs.
first kidding, over 20 lbs. high day. Her
two buck kids for sale.

At stud: **PETROL'S SAMSON**
Sired by imported Thunderley Petrol
A few 1953 kids available.

AMEDIO DE PIERRO
4202 Madison Ogden, Utah

LAKE-LAND FARM

Toggenburgs and French Alpines.
French Alpine kids, both sexes. Few
Toggenburg kids, both sexes. Mature
buck from AR dam. All from high pro-
ducers; registered stock.

Frank A. Long Rt. 3 Box 803A
Texarkana, Tex.

HORNLESS 1953 doe kid out of 2600-
lb. dam. Also beautiful yearling doe, same
dam, sired by Thunderley Petrol's Wal-
deck. Also 1 milking doe. This offering is
of excellent purebred animals priced rea-
sonably. Mt. Joy Goat Farm, Rt. 2, Man-
heim, Pa.

REGISTERED purebred Saanens and
kids. Long lactation, up to 3167.1 lbs. in
365 days. Each mature doe has taken
grand champion ribbon; each under dif-
ferent judge. Eugene Bond, 2037 Palisade,
Wichita, Kans.

WADE'S SAANENS. Order 1953 buck
kids now. From dams that include 15
best-of-breed, 19 champions and 4 grand
champions in 1952. Doe kids, Rockaway
Goat Farm, Baltic, Conn.

STONEY GATE FARM offers 2 Saanen
buck kids, born Mar. 22, out of Mitchell's
Linda Queen AR 254, by Lactation Laddie
Boy whose 15 nearest ancestors are all in
AR. John Robinson, Rt. 4, Box 359, Val-
paraiso, Ind.

CAN YOU SUPPLY THIS REQUEST?

"I am ordering Dairy Goat
Journal because I want to see who
has some stock for sale that I can
buy."—Mrs. Conrad Anderson,
Minnehaha Co., S. Dak.

Then with your advertisement appearing
each month in Dairy Goat Journal you
will find hundreds of buyers like
this looking in the ads to buy
dairy goats from you.

ECHO HERD Saanens, registered AGS.
Fresh does, '53 kids. Reduced prices on
February buck kids. You raise 'em. H. L.
Picking, Quincy, Wash.

BLENHEIM Saanens. Purebred kids,
grandsons and granddaughters of Snow-
flake Bradmante Lad. Prices reasonable.
Peter Cobb, Rt. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.

SAANENS FOR SALE: Supreme blood-
lines. Registered does, kids, bucks; rea-
sonable. Lillian Hartigan, North Hampton,
N.H.

REGISTERED Saanen yearling does to
freshen this fall. Also 1953 buck and doe
kids. Two States Goat Farm, Rt. 4, Box 918,
Texarkana, Ark.

SAANEN OWNERS: American Goat So-
ciety registry certificates are proof of pure
breeding. Address, Secretary Weis, Mena,
Ark.

PUREBRED, hornless Saanen doe kids;
from Etherley Myrus, Mile High bloodlines.
Arthur Weaver, Muir, Pa. 2 miles east of
Tower City.

BEAUTIFUL SAANEN buck, about 4
years old, \$50. Seven Lakes Farm, Han-
over Rd., Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Tele-
phone 2-2678.

TWO 1-year-old grade does, 1/3 Nubian,
2/3 Saanen. Will be fresh in July. \$55 for
the 2. Their dam is a 6-qt. doe. E. O.
Hubler, Chanute, Kans.

THE LIVEWIRE BREED. Send for free
monthly bulletin. Saanen Club, Allen
Rogers, sec., Burtonville, Md.

SAANEN grade does, heavy milkers.
Bred to registered Saanen buck. \$50 each.
A. B. Fatrick, Andalusia, Ala.

QUAKER HILL Saanens. Registered,
purebreds for sale. Stud service. Mrs. Ruth
Peckham, Portsmouth, R.I.

SAANEN BUCK; purebred, gentle, two
years, proved. Sale or trade. Box 15,
Benedict, Kans.

TWO FRESH, purebred Saanen dairy
goats. Also 1 goat, milking and bred. Both
3 years. Neil Walter, Sarver, Pa.

GRADE SAANEN milkers; healthy, long
lactation; reasonable. A. E. Jameson, Rt.
1, Rhinelander, Wis.

GOOD MILKERS and some very good.
Also herd sire and kids. Purebreds only.
Helvetia Herd, Chester, N. Y.

Q HERD offers sons and brothers of
champions, \$25 up. Rt. 1, Gig Harbor,
Wash.

FOURACRE does and 1953 kids. Dale
Frederickson, Bremen, Ind.

SAANEN bucks, 3 months old, \$15. Doe-
ings, \$25. W. P. Bogard, Winslow, Ark.

TOGGENBURGS

GOOD GRADE Toggenburgs, hardy and
good producers, gentle. Two and 3-year-
olds, just fresh, \$40 each. First fresheners
to freshen in July and August. 16- to 18-
months-old, \$30 each. Vigorous doe kids,
5 for \$50. Monte Beggs, Deary, Idaho.

PUREBRED, registered Toggenburg
hornless buck kid, born April 20. Sire,
star buck Chikaming Baron Boris T97271.
High production; strong Chikaming blood.
Harry Beilke, 901 East Ridgeway Ave.,
Waterloo, Iowa.

PUREBRED Toggenburg does and bucks.
Yearlings down to 1953 kids. Does fresh-
ening through July. Prices reduced. You
raise 'em. Several milkers selling with kids.
Crow's Creek Goat Farm, Brazil, Ind.

TOGGENBURG PICTURE: Printed in full
color on high quality paper. Size 6x9. Suit-
able for framing, 25c postpaid. Dairy Goat
Journal, Columbia, Mo.

TOGGENBURG, hornless buck, 3 years
old. La Suisse-Lake-Land breeding. First
\$35 takes him. J. B. Gentry, Marthaville,
La.

FOR SALE: Toggenburg kids sired by
Mile High Clinker. Also pedigreed New
Zealand rabbits. Eugene Gordon, Hershey,
Nebr.

PUREBRED Toggenburg buck and doe
kids. From the leading bloodlines and good
producing stock. Charles Miesmer, Dodson,
Mont.

SHOW-WINNING Toggenburgs. All ages.
Tell us your needs. Merrill Lemmon, Jame-
sville, N. Y. Syracuse phone.

CAN YOU SUPPLY THIS REQUEST?

"Who sells good goats? I want
to buy."—Mrs. F. A. Weaver, Her-
nando Co., Fla.

Then with your advertisement appearing
each month in Dairy Goat Journal you
will find hundreds of buyers like
this looking in the ads to buy
dairy goats from you.

FALL FRESH milkers and kids. Blue Hill
Goat Farm, Rt. 1, Westwood, N. J. No
shipping.

TX DAIRY GOAT RANCH. Offering pure-
bred Toggenburgs exclusively. Stud bucks.
Dr. Wolf, Carthage, Mo.

WRITE American Goat Society, Mena,
Ark., for help with your registry problems.
It will pay you.

For Immediate Sale

Oldest Goat Dairy in the United States

—Since 1924—

The only goat dairy licensed to sell in the St. Louis Metropolitan Area

Owner hurt in auto accident—will sell cheap for quick sale. Offering
dairy herd, pasteurizing plant and equipment. Grossing over \$1500 a
month; should clear about \$6000 net a year.

Will rent plant, equipment and house to buyer if desired.

Invoices at \$18,000—will sell for only \$5000 for immediate sale.

Will sell herd of 75 Toggenburgs and Nubians separately if desired.
This herd has been specially bred for year-round breeding and is
noted for its high winter milk production.

Act now for an unusual opportunity that will bear closest investigation.

XANDER DAIRY

20 W. F. Fuetterer

Pevely, Missouri

PUREBREDS, matured and kids. Best bloodlines. Will sell reasonably. J. W. Burkhead, 712 Weston St., Toledo 9, O.

TOGGENBURG buck kid for sale; 7-qt. Chikaming-Fink stock. Floyd Swanson, Rt. 2, Jamestown, N. Dak.

TOGGENBURGS. Registered and grade. All ages. C. McEown, Froid, Mont.

SEVERAL BREEDS

CITY ORDINANCE forces reduction in number of goats. Key City Mal Junior AMGRA N106694, registered Nubian buck, 15 months old, sired by R. L. Osborn's Malpas Melbex. Two registered Nubian does, high-grade milkers; each has 2 kids sired by Key City Mal Junior. Two registered French Alpine does, 1 with doe kid 3 months. Will register kids in your name. Live and let live prices. All correspondence will be answered. J. P. Tolland, Box

VINE CITY'S HERD offers exceptional values in pure French Alpine yearlings last February, due June, July. Hornless Alpine and Nubian yearling bucks—Berkham, Jenkins, Budletts Brutus bloodlines. February crossbred kids. Purebred fresh does. June doeling, open. Have anything you want. Mrs. Rouin, Hammondsport, N. Y.

REGISTERED, purebred Saanens, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Alpines. Bucks, does, 1953 kids. Choice stock. Reasonable prices. Louis L. Gakle, Rt. 1, Ontario, Calif.

EXCELLENT purebred and grade French Alpine and Nubian does. Young black Nubian buck. Very reasonable. Thelma Helmeck, Berrien Springs, Mich.

PRICED to sell! Two- and 3-year does. Registered Nubians, Mile High. Grade Saanens, two star, AR sire. Cecil Harris, Thermopolis, Wyo.

ALPINE SHOW, official AMGRA. Where a win counts; cash prizes. June 14 at Harry Claus Farm on Rt. 20, 4 miles west of Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Three young does from 5½-qt. grade Alpine does, \$25 each. Mrs. Wilma Fowler, Masonville Rt., Loveland, Colo.

CAN YOU SUPPLY THIS REQUEST?

"I have some goats but want more. Can I find advertisers in Dairy Goat Journal who can sell them to me?"—Mrs. Beckie Cromson, Raleigh, W. Va.

Then with your advertisement appearing each month in Dairy Goat Journal you will find hundreds of buyers like this looking in the ads to buy dairy goats from you.

SAANEN KIDS, due May and June. Also few Nubians. Order early. Chipewa Herd, Elmgrove, W. Va.

BEAUTIFUL March doelings, milking next March. From excellent producers. Myrtle Gibbs, Hardy, Ark.

GRADE DOES and yearlings. All milking now. James F. Pike, Central Ave., Cedar Brook, N. J.

WANTED

WANTED: Old copies of The Goat World for Jan. 1924, Oct. 1925, Nov. 1929; all of Volume I and all of Volume VI. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

GOAT SUPPLIES

GOATS WORMY? Try Edgill Farms Goat Formula W. No starving, no drenching. Teaspoonful in the feed once each week. \$1 quarter lb.; \$3 lb. Fred B. Keifer, Marshall, Ill.

METAL KICKER, plus wood training gadget, both postpaid, \$2.50. Correct foot-lifting in nervous milker. Turner Mfg. Co., Corning, Iowa.

STOP teat-sucking. Apply harmless, effective No-Teat-Suk. Guaranteed. Send \$1 for ounce bottle. Sanident Company, Room 500, 108 W. Lake St., Chicago 1, Ill.

GOAT BREEDERS SOCIETIES

CENTRAL NEW YORK Dairy Goat Society members offer stock for sale, all breeds. Write for list. Membership \$1 per year. Mrs. Robert L. Harris, sec., Fabius, N. Y.

SOUTHERN VERMONT Dairy Goat Assn., Inc. Stock for sale, all breeds; purebreds, grades. Information: Helen Mahoney, Rt. 3, Brattleboro, Vt.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY Kansas Dairy Goat Society. Dr. Frank W. Shaffer, sec., Rt. 3, Salina, Kans.

RABBITS

RABBITS—Pleasure and profit by including domestic rabbit raising in your operation. Constant source of meat and fur. Learn about it in The National Rabbit Raiser Magazine. \$1 per year. Send for sample copy. Bellflower, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS LIVESTOCK

CHINCHILLA, fur of the future. Start with the best. Selling ribbon winners; pair \$1,200 to \$1,500; males \$1,000 and up. Grand River Chinchilla Ranch, Rt. 1, Wixom, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

IDEAL PLACE for goat dairy, 20 acres. First house out of Cisco on highway. Four dairy goats; oil well on place. Reason for selling—old age. Price \$10,000. Box 328, Cisco, Tex.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

KING RANCH Bluestem and the new Buffel Grass. Immediate delivery to your station. Guy Hutchinson, Uvalde, Texas.

TANNING

YOUR GOATSKINS, deerskins (state which) made into finest gloves! C. K. Wood Factory, K-DG, Johnstown, N. Y.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

THE DRUGLESS ROAD to Perfect Health, by Dr. J. H. Greer, tells you how to know when illness strikes. He says lemon, salt, kerosene, vinegar, honey, lard and turpentine contain more curative values than all drugs. Gives water cures, exercises, with illustrations. 250 pages, paper bound, \$2. This book is worth its weight in gold. The Master Garden Book, chapters on how to make \$50 a day for 100 days; how to grow bushels tomatoes from 1 plant. A wonderful book, \$2. Send for folder many others for the gardener. R. Grose, Box 699, Lodi, Calif.

BACK COPIES of Dairy Goat Journal: Old issues, not full files, not necessarily consecutive issues, but just a miscellaneous group. While they last we offer a miscellaneous package (our selection) of 10 copies for 50¢ postpaid. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

MAKE \$5000 a year on 5 acres. The new book Security Acres tells how. Experiences of people that made a good living on a city lot, and \$5000 on 5 acres. Get this information today. Book, prepaid, for only \$1.75. Grose, Box 699, Lodi, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

SINUS TROUBLE, hayfever. I suffered with sinusitis for 50 years; found relief with herbs. No drugs; gobs and gobs of mucus will discharge after use. Send for folder. Mrs. Grose, Box 699, Lodi, Calif.



Make the RIGHT Turn

When established breeders want to improve their herds they turn to the advertisers in Dairy Goat Journal to see what is available and where to buy it. . . . Dairy men needing increased milk production turn to Dairy Goat Journal to see where they can buy additional stock. . . . Novices starting in turn to the advertising in Dairy Goat Journal to make their purchases. . . . In fact, nearly everyone wanting to buy anything in the dairy goat line depends upon Dairy Goat Journal advertising.

READ THE SIGNS

You can head for this good business with your ad in each issue of Dairy Goat Journal . . . and each month the growing circulation of Dairy Goat Journal brings you more and more of these sales.

Economical Road to Profits

It costs so little, too—a guarantee of more than 15,000 circulation means that it costs you but a tiny sum to reach each reader, far less than the postage to send a letter or circular. And there are liberal discounts for space and for consecutive insertions under the special breeders rate. Look at the savings for you . . .

Breeders Display Advertising

Full page (30 in.)	\$70
Half page (15 in.)	40
Third page (10 in.)	30
Sixth page (5 in.)	15
Tenth page (3 in.)	9
Fifteenth page (2 in.)	8
Thirtieth page (1 in.)	4

EXTRA SAVINGS for contract advertising: 10% discount for 6-month contract; 20% discount for 12-month contract. Cash with order—otherwise ads earn commercial advertising rate. All ads on even inches only.

FREE ILLUSTRATIONS—No additional charge for making halftone cuts from advertiser's photos for use in ads. Cuts furnished one column in width or more as required.

Start profits your way now—with your advertising starting in the very next issue!

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

Chevonshire Farms

Producers and Processors of
QUALITY GOAT MILK

SPECIAL: Select Saanen buck kids from our choicest does and sired by

Imported

THUNDERSLEY PETROL

(Whose full sister has an official milk record of 5173 lbs. milk in one year)

Also offering outstanding Saanen buck kids from our other herd sires.

An especially good kid crop this spring permits us to offer beautiful buck and doe kids in all breeds, from stock top in the show ring and in breeding herds. . . . See cover picture this issue of Dairy Goat Journal.

TOGGENBURGS • SAANENS NUBIANS • FRENCH ALPINES

The choicest await your selection—
Write now for full information.

IRA D. PEEL, owner
17681 East Valley Blvd., Puente, Calif.

CHIKAMING HERD

(On continuous official test for 16 years)

Booking orders for 1953 buck and doe kids from top quality breeding stock.

Toggenburg • Nubian • Saanen

Also a few yearling and mature does for sale.

MRS. CARL SANDBURG

Flat Rock, North Carolina

OAKDALE GOAT RANCH

Rt. 5 Rogers Ark.

1953 kids of Toggenburg, Saanen and French Alpine breeds now ready for shipment. Must be sold. LaSuisse quality.

I. E. & M. B. ETTIEN

HELM'S

Dehydrated goat milk, 1 lb. ----- \$2.50
Box 75 goat milk capsules ----- 1.00
4 oz. All-Purpose Cream ----- 1.00
Postpaid. 20% discount when purchased by the dozen. New address—
HELM GOAT MILK PRODUCTS
148 Vista Dr. Jackson, Mich.

KENTUCKY MILK GOAT BREEDERS ASSN.

FIFTH ANNUAL

BUCK and KID SHOW

June 7

at Dr. Bandeen's dairy, Louisville

Supt.: Z. R. (Dick) Milton

Rt. 2, Frankfort, Ky.

CONCLUSIONS

Mrs. Darlene Kuhn, Renton, Wash., says she bottle feeds her kids and to let air into the bottle she uses a paper punch and puts a hole in the nipple where it contacts the bottle. She can then control the air intake by placing a finger over the opening.

—CONCLUSIONS—

"There has never been a case of Malta fever recorded in this country; a fact that will be readily confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture or the British Goat Society."—Everybody's, England.

—CONCLUSIONS—

The following appeared under BOX, by Good Housekeeping Bureau, 57th St. at 8th Ave., New York, 19, N. Y.: "Is there any difference in food value between cow's milk and goat milk?" And the reply was, "Very little; both provide excellent food value. Cow's milk contains twice the amount of iron but only one-third the amount of niacin found in goat milk. These differences, however, are unimportant, since neither cow's milk nor goat milk is a significant source of either iron or niacin in the diet."

I think it would be a fine gesture as well as enlightening to Albert A. Schaal, B.S., M.S., Director, if you who have derived benefit from goat milk would write to Good Housekeeping and tell of your experiences!

—CONCLUSIONS—

If you are one of those milkers who has extra hard, prominent fingernails and you are unable to train yourself from gouging a doe's teats, try rubber finger cots. Cut them off so they will slip on and off easily. Probably one on each of the index and middle fingers will suffice, or perhaps just the index finger.

—CONCLUSIONS—

It appears that Americans like to be regimented as well as to regiment. This is most notably shown in our draft. However, it is evidenced in many other ways. I think that in every commercial goat dairy that I have checked, the owners use the unpasteurized milk in their homes but submit to regimentation and pasteurize for the public. I doubt that pasteurization was ever a public demand. One dairyman frankly admitted that natural goat milk is much better for babies and invalids but he had to pasteurize to get a market. While this might indicate a public demand for pasteurization, it is because those who want pasteurization for one reason or another have taught the public that natural milk is very dangerous to the health.

If the dairyman who knows the conditions under which his milk is produced is willing to risk his and his family's health with the natural milk is it not reasonable to think it is good enough for the public?

A dairyman told me recently that there is no use to fight pasteurization

as it will not be long till all milk will have to be pasteurized. He said we'll not even have Grade A "raw" milk. This may be true but I do not like to see those who believe in natural milk surrender without a vigorous protest.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Develop those spring kids as rapidly as possible so they will be ready for breeding this fall. A few extra dollars and a few extra hours spent this spring might well earn you an extra year's production.

—CONCLUSIONS—

"I've been trying to start a goat dairy for 3 years but every time I find a good place there is no market there for goat milk." This is quoted from a letter, and we receive many such, people wanting a waiting market for goat milk. "There jest ain't no sich animal." Where there is a market there is someone there already supplying that market for it is a market that someone has developed by hard work and education. It takes time, patience, hard work and money to develop a good market. First, the public has to be educated. The slow way is by satisfied customers—those who have benefited by drinking goat milk—and this should be relied on regardless of what other methods are used. Paid advertising is always good, be it the printed word in the local paper, literature to be passed out, your business card, etc. Report all unusual activities about the industry, whether it be of your own herd or something of national interest, to your local paper. Use the radio. Put on a nice exhibit at your county fair. Advertise, advertise, advertise.

—CONCLUSIONS—

It is time to remind you to have a creep where the kids can go for feed and rest unless you have a separate kid pen and even then it may be profitable to have a creep for the smaller kids.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Your Agricultural College offers you a fine service if you will but avail yourself of it. Readers of Dairy Goat Journal sometimes send goat droppings to us for analysis to see if their goats have worms. We in turn give it to the college for examination. It will save you time if you will send it direct to your own college. We receive many requests on feeds. Your college can much better serve you in most cases for it knows more about available feeds in your area. (Your county agent can usually render these same services.)

We are willing to serve in whatever capacity we can but in such cases as mentioned and in many other things your State College or your county agent can serve you much better and in less time.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Fair boards are already making up their premium lists for the fall fairs. If there is anything you want done to

further the goat industry or to promote a goat exhibit you should contact the fair board immediately if you have not already done so.

—CONCLUSIONS—

"I have never met with a case of tuberculosis amongst the goats of Mont d'Or during the whole of my 24 years of practice in that region."

—M. Provent, D.V.S., in Goat World, 1921.

In the same issue of the Goat World John S. Buckley, Chief, Pathological Division, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., is quoted as saying that the records of the Meat Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry say that "during the fiscal year 1918 there were 149,503 goats slaughtered under federal supervision, one of which was found to be tubercular.

"During the fiscal year 1919, 135,668 goats were slaughtered under federal supervision, and of this number one was found to be affected with tuberculosis."

It would be fine if all foodstuffs had as good a margin of safety.

—CONCLUSIONS—

I visited a goat dairy where smoking was prohibited in or around the dairy but smoking in and around the home is unlimited. Presumably he thinks more of his goats and dairy than he does of his wife and home. But, then, he may know the value of each.

—CONCLUSIONS—

If you find yourself overstocked with colostrum put the excess in the freezer. You will be surprised how soon you can use it to feed to the kids and saving the regular milk to feed still later.

—CONCLUSIONS—

A subscriber asks for information on the value of goat milk for nervousness. His doctor prescribed goat milk for his daughter for her nervous condition. I believe goat milk will help for it is soothing to the digestive system which in turn should react on the nerves to soothe them. One thing is certain, it can do no harm in such a case and may do much good. It is good to see more and more doctors recognizing the worth of goat milk in the diet.

—CONCLUSIONS—

At 35 miles per hour sing—

"Merrily We Roll Along."

At 45 miles per hour sing—

"Highways are Happy Ways."

At 55 miles per hour sing—

"I'm But a Stranger Here, Heaven is My Home."

At 65 miles per hour sing—

"Nearer my God, to Thee."

At 75 miles per hour sing—

"When the Roll is Called Up Yonder I'll be There."

At 85 miles per hour sing—

"Lord, I'm Coming Home."

Above 85 miles per hour sing—

"Safe on the Savior's Breast," or "Home at Last."

—CONCLUSIONS—

A lone motorist got stranded in a town on a Sunday morning so wandered into a church. The minister and congregation were reading in unison, "We have left undone those things we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we

ought not to have done." The man dropped into a seat and whispered to the man next to him, "Thank goodness, I've found my own crowd."

—CONCLUSIONS—

Americans are the funny people who wouldn't pay a little tax on tea and then proceeded to invent the department of Internal Revenue.—Boston Globe.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Those who ask questions about subjects that have been discussed many times in Dairy Goat Journal, and frequently complain because of lack of information, are the ones, or so it seems, who are most likely to not even enclose a stamp for reply.

—CONCLUSIONS—

The eagle is the emblematic seal of the United States but it takes the stork (our exemption bird) to put a seal on part of our earnings so they will not all go to Washington; instead they go to the local doctor, drugstore, grocer and clothing merchant.

—CONCLUSIONS—

For peak production day after day I believe the same one should do all the feeding even though you may have exact instructions and vessels and scales for weighing the feed. There are little things that one will notice if he does all the feeding. Any little change in a goat's response to feed will be noted while another might take it as a routine reaction.

—CONCLUSIONS—

When starting a kid to drink from a pan are you bothered with it putting its nose into the milk up to its eyes? Either put less milk in at the start or use a sieve in the pan so it cannot try deep-sea diving.

—CONCLUSIONS—

When writing an ad I try to visualize myself talking to some stranger who is interested in purchasing stock, also I try to visualize myself trying to purchase stock. What are the things the buyer, be it a stranger or myself, wants to know? Just talk to him as you would want to be talked to. Furnish pictures if possible.

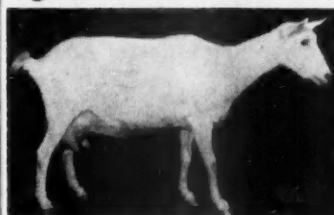
—CONCLUSIONS—

WARNING: Do not subscribe to Dairy Goat Journal through strangers. We just received a letter from a subscriber who says he renewed his subscription for 5 years through a magazine agent who called on him. We have no record of the agent (?) having turned the subscription over to us.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Eternal vigilance is the price of peak production.

Q HERD



Ivy S-11214: AGS production champion 1952; 4095 lbs. milk, 160 lbs. fat, 411 days; 6 grand championships and winner over all breeds.

does won 26 purple ribbons in 1952, including 4 Saanen, 2 Nubian, 1 French Alpine best of breed winners. Q HERD produced AGS Saanen production champion and runner-up; also AGS French Alpine production champion. Our senior Saanen sire was best of breed at our Combined Buck Show. All his daughters have at least one purple ribbon and are giving 12 lbs. of 4% milk as first fresheners. DHIA herd average 2639 lbs. milk, 107.51 lbs. fat. Ordered in advance: Exceptional buck and doe kids, \$25; a few AR does.

REVISED RULES

for the registration of

AMERICAN and BRITISH

Breeds and for the recordation of Grades will go to press in a few days.

RESERVE YOUR COPY NOW!!!

Off the press in June—

MILK GOATS---

Why? What? How?

A 16-page booklet to help beginners find some of the answers on selection of breed, housing, feeding and care.

THE AMERICAN
MILK GOAT RECORD
ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 30

Elyria, O.

"Serving the dairy goat industry since 1904"

You Have Never Tasted

CHEESE

Like This!

White Goat Cheese

7-8 lb. loaves at \$8

Half-loaf, \$4.50—both postpaid.

Also available: Fine Danish Cheeses made from cow's milk, with or without caraway seeds.

7 lb. loaf—\$5 postpaid.

Send check or money order to

DANISH BANQUET CHEESE CO.
Nisqually, Wash.

Q HERD
Gig Harbor

Rt. 1

Wash.

DON'T MAKE YOUR GOAT

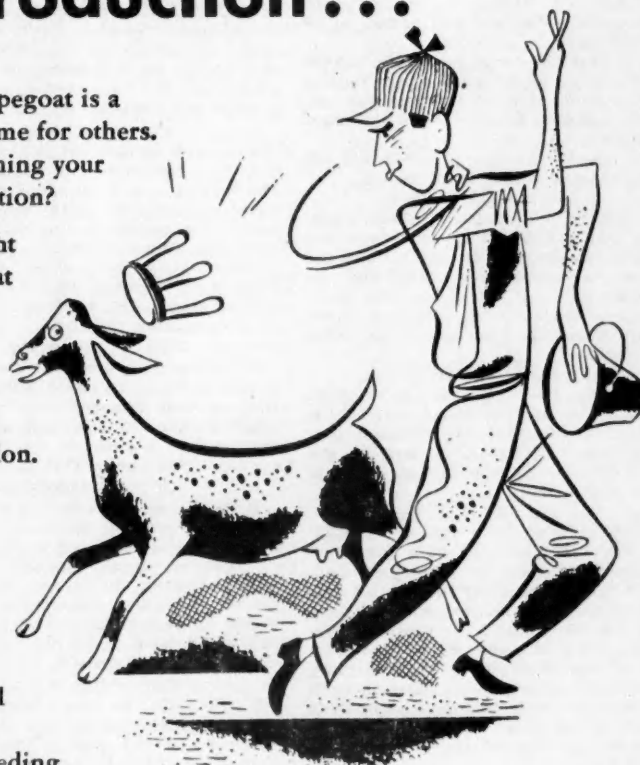
the scapegoat for low production...

The dictionary tells us a scapegoat is a person or thing bearing blame for others. Are you sure you aren't blaming your goats falsely for low production?

The truth of the matter might be poor feeding. A milk goat can't fulfill her top milk potential unless she's fed a nutritionally sound ration.

Purina Goat Chow is made to help you get top production. Years of feeding tests at the 738-acre Purina Research Farm prove it's a feed for profitable production and long milking life.

If you haven't been getting proof-in-the-pail results, call on your Purina Dealer. Ask him for free literature on feeding goats the Purina Way. Start feeding Goat Chow for top production today!



RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
St. Louis 2, Missouri

